DON'T SCOLD THE COOK

BUT USE

KEEWATIN FLOUR.

The Daily Colonist.

BRADEN'S COUGH CURE

A SURE REMEDY,

For all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale only by

D. E. CAMPBELL, Cor. Fort & Douglas.

VOL. LXIX.---NO. 54 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1893. THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

As the holiday season is now over and we have an immense stock of Silverware, Novelties and Clocks still on hand, we have decided to offer extraordinary inducements to the public to buy by making a straight cut of 35 per cent. on Silverware, Clocks and Novelties.

We intend to run off our stock if low cash prices will do it.

One important fact in connection with our business is that the retail price is marked in plain figures on every article that we have in stock.

We believe in marking goods in plain figures, so that buyers can see for themselves what the prices are, and we are satisfied that part of our success can be attributed to this. We invite the public to inspect the lines we are now offering at 35 per cent. discount from our retail figures, and we will be pleased to show them to those who do not wish o buy, as well as to those who do.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Leading Manufacturing Jewelers, - Five Sisters' Block.

—THE—

Canada Settlers' Loan AND Trust Co

(LIMITED.)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

The above Company is prepared to make Loans of ANY AMOUNT on the security of Real Estate in this Province.

Applications may be made to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Agents for the Company, or to Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, 30 Langley street, Solicitors for the Company. feb2

KASLO!

WANTED TO PURCHASE

LOTS

IN THE ABOVE TOWN.

APPLY TO

HENRY CROFT

Real Estate, Insurance, Financial & Mining Broker

72 GOVERNMENT ST.

ja16 se13

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Issues all the latest and most equitable forms of Insurance offered to the Public.

New Business, 1892.....$19,517,516.00
Insurance in force 31st Dec., 1892..$76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON, Manager for the Province of B. C.,

Office: 43½ Government Street. fe10-3m-eom

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000, $3,000,000.
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000, $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B. C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892 ap5 W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

ASK FOR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World.
Total Capacity, 8,000 Barrels per day.

POSITIVELY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all dealers and grocers.

G. M. LEISHMAN, AGENT FOR B. C. ja18

CHICKEN RANCHES OR FRUIT FARMS

100 ACRES Subdivided into 10-acre blocks, to be had cheap and on easy terms. Situate in Saanich. The cheapest land by far in the country.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., - oc23 100 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A man to buy a sawmill or to run a mill on shares. Apply Z., COLONIST office. fe12-6t

CANADIAN woman wants work; will take whole charge for a quiet couple. References. Apply W. A. M., COLONIST office. fe12-2t

SPIRITUAL lecture at Pioneer hall, Broad street, at 7:30 Sunday evening. Mrs. C. Mayo Steers will lecture. Subject, "Infant Salvation." Also psychometric readings will be given. fe12-1t

F. M. RATTENBURY,
ARCHITECT,
21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.
New Holland Block, Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C. fe12-1m

Notice to Creditors.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs, Carter & Tolmie will be held on Friday next, the 17th February, at 3 p.m., at the office of the undersigned. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Assignee, 32 Fort Street, Five Sisters' Block.
Victoria, February 11, 1893. fe12-td

NOTICE

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Company, Limited, will be held on Thursday, March 9th next, at the Company's office, 42 Government street, Victoria, B. C., at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of passing a resolution to increase the capital stock of the Company to $240,000.
(Signed) JNO. NICHOLLES, (Chairman).
JOSEPH HUNTER.
S. C. BURRIS.
J. H MACLAUGHLIN.
fe12 4wks-su and we

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Estate of Mr. F. G. Walker.

A meeting is called of the creditors of the above estate, for Tuesday, the 14th February, 1893, at the offices of the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, Government street, Victoria, at 4 p.m., to consider advisability of carrying policies of life insurance of considerable amount; and as to whether salaries and wages due should be declared preferred claims, and other business.
McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, Solicitors for
C. A. HOLLAND, Assignee.
Dated 11th February, 1893. fe12-2t

CITY MARKET.

AUCTION

—ON—

TUESDAY

2 P. M.

Two and One-Half Tons Onions

100 Boxes Evaporated Apples, in lots to suit purchasers; also under bill of sale, Double Seated Rockaway, Bay Horse, Pony, etc.

MESSRS. H. CUTHBERT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have fifty tons of hay, oats, wheat chop feed and bran, on hand. All prices for rich and poor.

On an early date H. Cuthbert & Co. will sell by auction, by order of a gentlemen giving up housekeeping, the whole of his

VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Messrs. Herbert Cuthbert & Co. are always prepared on short notice to conduct auction sales on private premises or in their sale rooms, on the usual commission. For the convenience of parties who do not wish to have an auction.

Furnished Houses are bought out as they stand.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.
de7

The Chicago Candy Factory

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 30 GOVERNMENT STREET,

3 doors below Jones' Drugstore.

G. A. McCULLOCH.
fe12-1t

VICTORIA WEST HALL.

Monday, February 13,

8:15 P. M.

In Aid of St. Saviour's Church

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

"My Uncle the Ghost"

—AND—

"His Only Coat"

By Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Scaife, Messrs. Bushby, Webber and Manning, R. N.

Seats 50c. Reserved Seats $1.00.
fe12

FOR REPAIRS
—TO—
BURSTED WATER PIPES
—send to—
CLARKE & PEARSON, 19 YATES STREET.
Telephone Call 213. P. O. Box 330.
fe11-12t

HAY! HAY!

Two hundred tons of good Timothy Hay (baled), for sale. Apply to
A. HINDE, YATES & CO., Commission Merchants,
Feb. 6, 1893. fe6-3t Vancouver, B. C.

IF you intend selling your furniture send for me. I am prepared to buy at good prices; cash. F. V. Hobbs, Fort St. fe10-3t

DR. JOHN HALL, HOMŒOPATHIST,
Has removed his Offices to the Five Sisters' Block, third floor, Nos. 51 and 53. Attendance from 2 till 5 p.m. fe11

Notice to Architects, Builders & Others

THE

PACIFIC ASPHALT CO.

Is prepared to lay

Gravel Roofing at $5 per Square

All work guaranteed.

PACIFIC ASPHALT CO

J. E. CRANE, sec.-Treas. ap27

Enameled iron ware, blue, grey and white, at Weiler Bros.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

A Lively Discussion in the Reichstag—Its Leaders Vigorously Denounced.

Its False Pretences Made Manifest—A Law and Order Party Contemplated.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—For four successive days, during the past week, the Reichstag discussed the merits and demerits of Socialism. No special resolution was involved, yet the debate assumed the proportions of an important political event through a series of interesting phases, at first of small apparent moment, but rapidly developing into a general battle, which excited all parties and arrested the attention of the whole country. Herr Bebel opened the debate with an oration, in which he claimed, as usual, that Socialism was a means of redemption for the individual and for society.

Herr Bachem called Herr Bebel's exposition mere phrases, leaving untouched the practical question of how Socialism could reconstruct Society. The contrast between the rich and the poor, said Herr Bechem, could only be minimized by Christian activities.

Herr Liebknecht boasted of the speedy eventual triumph of Socialism, and reproached the Reichstag for indulging in an academic debate as a diversion from the army bill. Being asked to define the Socialistic programme, he declared that the party made war upon abuses, and did not dream of organizing a brand new politico-social state.

Herr Richter, of the Freisinnige, evoked enthusiasm throughout the House by one of the finest speeches ever heard from him. He poured scorn upon Socialism as a fraud on the masses, and upon Socialist leaders as self-appointed apostles of the oppressed, whom they deluded. He said that among thinking men the Socialist theories were bankrupt. The Socialist chiefs knew that no realization of their theories was possible, yet they continued to preach them in order to preserve their influence on the masses.

Pastor Stoecker replying to Herr Liebknecht, declared that the Socialists were far from achieving a triumph. They were, indeed, at the end of their resources; the working class were finding out the hollowness of their theories and the worthless character of the leaders' professions.

The debate was attended with several exchanges of acrimonious language. On one occasion Herr Bebel, stung by the sarcasm of Herr Richter, jumped up and shouted, "If the citizens of our Socialist state did not obey we would refuse them bread." "Ah," said Herr Richter, "You will force them to work under the penalty of death by starvation." This reply was greeted with applause in all parts of the House. The hit made by Herr Richter's oration is evidenced by the fact that the Centrists, his often implacable enemies, have resolved to publish it, together with the speeches of Herren Bebel, Liebknecht and Bachem, for distribution among the working class. Talk in the lobby in the Reichstag turned upon the possibility of Herr Richter's speech assisting in bringing about the much hoped for coalition of the various groups into a law and order party against the Socialists.

CABLE LETTER.

Conservative Complications—The Opposition and Home Rule—Britain and the Vatican.

Canadian Cattle Restrictions—Royal Visitors to Chicago—Her Majesty's State Dinner.

LONDON, Feb. 11. — The interest with which Mr. Gladstone's statements on the subject of the Home Rule measure are awaited exceeds that which awaited the introduction of the Home Rule bill of 1886. Parliamentary people feel that it is a turning point in the history of the session and the crisis on which the life of the Government depends. The question which has exhaustively engaged the attention and discussion of the lobby to-day is whether the Opposition will

CHALLENGE A DIVISION

on the first reading or wait until the text of the measure is before the House. Among the rank and file of the Unionists many are eager to strike without delay. After his meeting to-day with Chief Secretary Morley, Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, had a conference with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and subsequently an intimation reached the lobby that the Conservative leaders preferred to permit the introduction of the Home Rule bill without a division, although they intended to denounce its provisions immediately. They explained that the decision was partly due to the fact that Unionist whips had reported the full strength of the party to be incomplete, several members being abroad. The debate is likely to occupy three days, and should the Unionists suddenly alter their intention not to divide, the Liberals will not be taken unawares. Until the debate is closed every man in the Liberal and Irish Nationalist ranks is under orders to keep within hailing distance. The Conservatives will enter upon the contest discontented with Mr. Balfour's leadership in the Opposition and dissatisfied with their whips, on the ground that they have brought about a division in which the Government has been allowed to win by more than twice its actual majority.

RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

Subsequent to the appointment of an apostolic delegate from the Vatican to the Roman Catholics in America, the Pope directed Cardinal Vaughan, on his return to London, to negotiate with Mr Gladstone for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the British Government. Of course Mr. Gladstone is not expected to entertain the suggestion seriously, as the Nonconformists, who are at the back-bone of the Liberal party, would not tolerate such an arrangement.

CANADIAN CATTLE RESTRICTIONS.

An important deputation will wait on President Gardner, of the Board of Agriculture, on Tuesday, to ask for the withdrawal of the restrictions on Canadian cattle. Although Mr. Gardner, in replying to Mr. Chaplin on Monday last, declined to consent to such withdrawal, he has since received an official statement from Ottawa to the effect that Canada is absolutely free from pleuro-pneumonia, and upon that fact the deputation builds its expectations of a favorable reply.

GRAND STATE DINNER.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, and all the representatives of the English Royal family, with their foreign attachments within reach of an invitation, were present at the grand dinner given by Queen Victoria at Osborne to-night.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has received a cable dispatch from America to the effect that his father-in-law, ex-Secretary Endicott, who has been reported seriously ill, is progressing favorably, and that no complications have arisen in the case. Mr. Chamberlain says that there is no present cause for alarm, and that he has no reason to expect that either he or his wife will have to visit America soon.

COMING TO CHICAGO.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, his brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Duke of Connaught, have decided to visit Chicago during the World's Fair. The Prince of Wales remains unsettled on the question.

IRISH PILGRIMS.

Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, met the Irish pilgrims on their way to Rome and Ancona. The Cardinal will accompany the pilgrims to the shrines of Loretto and assist there. Thence he goes to Rome.

ALCOHOL IN GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says that if the Reichstag rejects the Government proposition to tax operations on the Bourse in alcoholic liquors and beer, the Government will resort to the project of 1885, giving the state a monopoly of alcohol.

GENERAL LEE IN ITALY.

General Lee has started from Coblentz on a mission to the Vatican on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee. Reports from the Vatican credit the Pope with saying that he will welcome Lee as a good Catholic, but that he knows him also as a friend of the Quirinal. After fulfilling his mission to Pope Leo, General Lee will pay his respects to their Italian Majesties.

CABLE NEWS.

Bohemian Patriot Dead.

PRAGUE, Feb. 11.—Pravosolavi Troyan, leader since 1848 of the movement in favor of Bohemian independence, and well known as a Liberal politician and journalist, is dead, aged seventy-eight years.

Death of General Durand Baker.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The death is announced at Pau of Major General Sir Thomas Durand Baker. He served in the Crimea and Indian mutiny, the New Zealand war and Ashantee.

Incendiary Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The U. S. legation has learned that a Moslem mob burned the American girls' college in Marsonan because the director, Dr. Herrick, was believed to be the instigator of an offensive political agitation. Political placards had been posted on the walls of the college, but Dr. Herrick had explained to the government that this was done without his consent.

Must Be Quarantined.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Spanish Government has refused the request of the United States legation that the cruiser Newark, which sailed from Marseilles from Cadiz on February 8, with French exhibits for the World's Fair, be exempt from the three days' quarantine to which all vessels from Marseilles are subject.

Marquis Verdi.

ROME, Feb. 11.—King Humbert has made Verdi, the composer, Marquis of Busetto, in recognition of the success and merits of his last opera, "Falstaff," first produced last evening at Milan.

Fighting in Tangiers.

TANGIERS, Feb. 11.—In a recent fight with the rebels, the Sultan's troops were routed. The Sultan's son, Monley Homan, was wounded, and his uncle, Hasain Amaruth was slain. The Sultan is collecting his forces to avenge the defeat.

Panama Convicts Appeal.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—M. M. Eiffel, Marcus Fontaine and H. Cottu, convicted of swindling and breach of trust in connection with the Panama Canal company, have appealed against the findings of the Chamber of Indictments committing them for trial on charges of corrupting public officials.

Manufacturer Murdered.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—At Brunn, Moravia, to-day, two working men entered the office of a manufacturer named Rosenthal, and drawing revolvers, fired at him and others present in the room. Rosenthal was killed, two other workingmen and a lawyer who was consulting with Rosenthal, were wounded. The assassins escaped.

SAFE AND SURE.

Not only safety from mineral poison (of which B.B.B. does not contain the slightest trace), but prompt and certain action in the cure of disease may be confidently relied on from the use of this unrivalled natural specific for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Headache, Biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

More About Slocan.

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—J. F. Wardner, of Fairhaven, was in the city yesterday. He has just returned from the Slocan country and says the weather has been very cold up there. "There will be a stampede for the Lardeaux country next season, as soon as the snow is off the ground. By the way, though, up in that same region—I won't say how far from the Slocan district—there are some wonderful gold quartz deposits which may cause a second Black Hills excitement. As soon as the snow is out of the way a few of us who are on the location of this stuff will see what there is in it. The country was gone over for placers in the early day, but it has never been prospected for quartz."

John Bull ranges at Cheapside.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Effect of the N. S. Coal Deal on the British North Atlantic Squadron.

Memorial of the Pork Packers—Press Gallery Officers—Tarte's Majority in L'Islet.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The recount at L'Islet took place to-day, Mr. Tarte being declared to have thirty-six majority.

The pork packers of Ontario have memorialized all the members of the House in favor of a relaxation of the regulation governing the slaughter of American hogs in bond.

The exposition authorities have notified the World's Fair commissioner that Canada will be fairly represented on the international jury. The awards will consist of medals and parchment diplomas.

The annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press gallery was held to-day. Fred. Cook, of the Empire, was elected president; A. J. Magurn, Globe, vice-president; W. J. Heavy, Mail, secretary.

A written statement of the facts of the Nova Scotia coal combine presented to Lord Stanley to-day, in a nutshell represents that placing all the control of the coal production in American hands menaces the coal supply of the North Atlantic squadron, and asks the Governor-General to notify the Home Government.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Arranging Schedule of Rates for World's Fair Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the general passenger agents of the transcontinental lines will be held in this city on Tuesday next, for the purpose of agreeing upon a schedule of World's Fair rates from the Pacific coast and intermediate territory. General passenger agent Goodman, of the Southern Pacific, who called the meeting, suggests that the reduced rates be made effective on or before April 1, for the benefit of foreign visitors and exhibitors who will arrive early at San Francisco. He also thinks that the reduced rates should apply in both directions, that they should be used in the sale of both single and round trip tickets, the single trip tickets to be closely limited and to be sold to accommodate those who would not expect to make the return trip within the limits fixed for round trip tickets.

A TERRIBLE TRIP.

The Allan Liner "Pomeranian" Forced to Return to Port for Repairs.

She Loses Her Captain, First and Second Officers and Nine Other Persons.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—The Allan line steamer Pomeranian, which left Glasgow on January 27 for New York, has returned to Greenock after losing a number of her crew and passengers in a severe storm. On the morning of the 4th inst. the vessel was 1,200 miles from Glasgow when she encountered unusually severe weather. Seas swept the decks, carrying everything before them like avalanches. Captain Dalziel was swept from the bridge, dashed against the bulwarks and died the following day. First and Second Officers Hamilton and Cook were drowned, and two quartermasters, a steward from the first cabin and one from the second cabin, with five first class passengers were also drowned. Two seamen named McLean and Urquhart also perished shortly afterwards. The third officer acted promptly and saved the steamer and her human cargo from further calamity. All the instruments for navigating the vessel were swept away.

The vessel returned slowly to Greenock, the survivors being in a very exhausted condition after their terrible experience. The ship arrived at Greenock this morning. Some of the passengers were bound for Montreal. The Allan line officers were unable to furnish fuller details at the time this dispatch was forwarded. The Pomeranian ran between Montreal and Glasgow last season, carrying principally freight.

From additional accounts it appears that after Captain Dalziel had been carried below unconscious, the vessel was brought about by order of the officer in command and kept running before the gale. The crew cleared away the debris and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers' quarters. There was no panic, and the crew had everything snug before dark. The gale continued to rage with fury until Wednesday last, when it abated somewhat. On Thursday the weather again became stormy and gradually rose to a hurricane. Innistrahull light, on the most northerly part of the Irish coast, was sighted on Thursday evening and the position of the vessel ascertained. Owing to the terrific weather it was necessary to lie to until Friday morning, when the steamship was steered for Greenock.

The scene at the burial of Capt. Dalziel was one of the saddest ever witnessed at sea. The Captain breathed his last on Sunday morning, and at midday his body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by silently weeping. During the simple and mournful ceremony the waves were running mountains high, and all felt that they too might soon be with their departed captain. Purser Low was asked in an interview why the vessel did not continue on her voyage westward. He replied that had not the surviving officers decided to run back none would have been left to tell the tale. One heavy sea, he stated, carried away part of the wheel, swept away the charts and compasses and disabled the steering apparatus. The Pomeranian then swung her head around and the officers saw no alternative but to keep away by the wind as much as possible. As for himself, Purser Low said that he had a lucky escape. He was just stepping on deck to go to the deck saloon, when he saw the deck saloon swept away to sea, leaving a big gap through which volumes of water poured from the deck through the cabins and the saloon. The crew and passengers worked heroically in repairing the damages, although expecting every moment that the vessel would founder.

Speaking of the funeral of Captain Dalziel, Purser Low said that it was the most solemn spectacle he had ever witnessed. One hundred and twenty people were grouped around the body, mutely anticipating their own death and following with tear-streaming eyes the remains of their late captain disappearing in the hungry waves, that seemed to roar for additional prey. The interior of the Pomeranian is badly damaged and will require extensive repairs.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Protection on Railways.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill to promote the safety of employes and travellers upon railroads by compelling railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, was finally disposed of in the Senate to-day. The substitute for the House bill of last session was agreed to and the bill passed, yeas 39, nays 10.

Consular Seals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State complying with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has instructed U. S. Consuls in Canada that cars coming into the U. S. from Canada under the consular sealing system, must be sealed by the consuls themselves or by some official of the consulate and not by unofficial persons.

Chinese Exclusion.

HELENA, Feb. 11.—For several months an active crusade has been carried on against the Chinese by the labor organizations of Missoula, Anaconda, Butte and other cities of the State. In Anaconda and Butte the crusade is well organized. Lists of all who employ or patronize the Mongolians are prepared, and such persons are boycotted. Petitions are now being circulated in all labor centres for the enactment of a bill, the important section of which is as follows: "That it will be unlawful for any officer of the state of Montana, or any officer of any town or city thereof, to issue a license to engage in any kind of business within this state to any person or persons not citizens or not having declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States." It is an anti-Chinese measure and aims at the total exclusion of Chinese, as it would shut up every Chinese store, restaurant and laundry in the state, and thereby take from them their only business. The bill and the petitions will reach the Legislature soon, and will be vigorously urged.

Egypt at the Fair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A party of Egyptian fancy workers and painters arrived from Cairo to-day on the steamship Ems. They had certificates from the Turkish Government, by whom they were sent, and will proceed to Chicago at once, where they will lay out an Egyptian section in the Columbian Exposition. They have instructions to formulate their plans, so that the street and buildings will represent in every particular the Egyptian characteristics of life. A party of 250 Orientals will come to this country early in March with a troop of camels and paraphernalia necessary to represent life in the Orient.

Homestead Anarchists to Go Free.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—Henry Bauer and Carl Knold, the two Anarchists convicted of conspiracy to incite a riot at Homestead, were again placed on trial as accessories before the fact of shooting Chairman H. C. Frick of the Carnegie company. Anarchist Bergman, the principal witness for the defense, said he came from New York to kill Frick, but denied positively that either of the defendants were acquainted with his mission. The judge charged the jury, favoring acquittal. On Monday Hugh O'Donnell will be placed on trial for murder.

Bubear and Hanlan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A cablegram arrived here to-day from London saying that George Bubear, champion oarsman, has today issued another challenge to row Edward Hanlan over the Thames championship course for £500 a side and the Richard K. Fox championship cup, allowing Hanlan £50 for expenses on his arrival in England when articles are signed.

Talk of Lynching.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 11.—Pat. Ryan shot and fatally wounded Miss Borrowman here this morning. There is talk of lynching Ryan.

Flooded.

VISALIA, Feb. 11.—The country north of here has been flooded, the highest water known in twenty-five years. It is within natural channels.

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 11.—The water in the river has been falling steadily all night, but it is still too high to investigate the railway bridge. Traffic on the Southern Pacific cannot be resumed for two or three days at least. The wreck is still in such a shape that much toward clearing it away cannot be done.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cures sick Headache.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered four or five years from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good. A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I did so with good results. Two bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

Remnants and all odd lines. Come and see how low they are marked.

HENRY YOUNG & Co.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway.

The afternoon passenger trains on this railway of Saturday and Sunday, February 11 and 12, are cancelled.

JOS. HUNTER,
fe11-2t Gen. Supt.

The caravel Santa Maria, accompanied by a Spanish cruiser, sailed from Cadiz, Spain, on Monday.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Official Weather Report from Duncan's—Indian Reminiscence of a Former Snowfall

Manslaughter Near Nanaimo as the Result of Supplying Liquor to Indians.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.—Produce merchants are still shipping hay daily to the interior, and orders for more arrive by every mail. The snow is fast disappearing before the warm wind and rain, and it is quite apparent that sleighing is doomed. A few more days of the present weather will see the last of it.

The Knights of Pythias have decided to postpone the dedication of their new hall until June next, when the Grand Lodge holds its annual meeting here. On that occasion the Uniform Ranks will be present from all the lodges in the Province and prizes will be given for the best drilled company.

Snowballing Chinese has been all the rage here since the thaw set in. Last night a Celestial named Ah Sing resented the indignity and, drawing a knife, stabbed one of his tormentors in the arm. He was arrested and will be tried on Monday.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 11.—On Monday evening the Amateur Dramatic Club, of New Westminster, will perform in Mahrer's opera house. The piece, "A Dead Shot," and the three act comedy, "Weak Woman," will be presented.

The colliery returns for 1892 show a decrease in the total output as compared with 1891. The output for 1892 was 826,336 tons; for 1891, 1,029,097 tons, a difference of over 200,000 tons. The number of hands employed in the colleries was: White men and boys, 2,309; Chinese, 483; Japs, 70; total, 2,862.

Output of coal for 1892	826,335
On hand 1st January, 1892	33,243
Total (tons)	859,579

The export for 1892 was 640,579 tons; home consumption was 196,224 tons, 5 cwt., leaving on hand January 1, 1893, 22,775 tons 15 cwt. The output of fire-clay was 2,963 tons 3 cwt., of this 2,463 tons 3 cwt. was shipped to the Victoria potteries, the remaining 500 tons being on hand January 1, 1893.

The Nanaimo Association of Spiritualists hold a special meeting Sunday afternoon.

Mr. S. M. Robins is progressing favorably; his left arm, which was fractured above the elbow, was set by Dr. E. A. Praeger.

A Chinaman employed on Protection Island shaft was killed this morning. He got on the cage at the pit head to descend to the bottom of the shaft. Directly the cage started the Chinaman became scared, and attempting to get off slipped and fell between the cage and the frame work to the lower platform, where he was crushed to death by the descending cage.

Wee Wat, a klootchman, was found drowned on the beach at the Nanaimo reserve this morning. The deceased and her husband, with a white man and his wife, were drinking together last night, the liquor being, it is said, supplied by a white man. All became intoxicated. The body was discovered this morning by a miner going to work. The police were notified and the drowned woman's companions were arrested and remanded till Monday. An inquest was held this evening by Coroner Planta. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Louis Good, one of the witnesses, testified to having seen the woman and her husband Jacob, about 11 o'clock last night, in their canoe, leaving the reserve for Gabriola Island. He served Wee Wat then with a summons to appear at the Assizes next Thursday. Jacob was then paddling and his wife steering. The woman was drunk. Jacob claimed that he knew nothing of the circumstances of his wife's death, and did not remember anything that occurred between early that evening and this morning. Chief Stewart will prefer a charge of manslaughter against Nelson, who supplied the liquor. The matter will be laid over till the Crown prosecutor arrives here for the Assizes.

Sailed: Strs. Costa Rica, San Francisco; Hounslow, Japan.

ALBERNI.

ALBERNI, Feb. 7.—During the past week the cold snap continued with the temperature away below zero. The roads are blocked with the snow, so that the mail stage did not arrive until Sunday evening.

It is reported that the canal is frozen over down by Chinese creek. The Somas river remains open, as well as Sproat lake. Should this weather continue much longer stock will suffer. The snow still falls heavily, but the temperature is much higher than last week.

Mr. James Redford has opened his new butcher shop.

Mr. H. Guillod, Indian agent, has not yet returned from the coast. He is collecting Indian curios for the World's Fair.

G. A. Huff, J.P., is expected by next boat.

UNION.

UNION, Feb. 9.—Mr. B. Mellado, who has been ill for some time, is now so far recovered as to be able to go around again. It will be remembered that Mr. Mellado lately lost three children through diphtheria. With a view to helping him in his heavy affliction, a subscription list was sent around amongst the workmen at the mines and sawmill, the collectors being Messrs. John Thompson and Alex. Grant. Only one refusal was met with, and the handsome sum of $134.50 was realized and duly handed to Mr. Mellado, who desires through the medium of the COLONIST to thank his many friends for this timely mark of their esteem.

During the week the cold has been intense and snow has fallen to a depth of 45 inches. The large Gurney heater in S. Leiser's store has frozen, and the radiators, seven in number, have burst, also several pipes, thereby rendering the apparatus entirely useless. Mr. Collis, the manager of the store, expects quite a flood as soon as a thaw sets in.

The large snow plow belonging to the colliery company has been kept busy during the week clearing the track between Union and the wharf, and has succeeded in keeping the road open.

Owing to the heavy snowfall the work of grading the streets on the new townsite has been suspended, but will be actively pushed forward as soon as the weather permits. Lots are being readily sold and building operations will be begun at an early date.

Miss Nellie Piket returned on the Joan after a pleasant visit to Denman Island.

Mr. W. A. Gilchrist, ex-master of Union schools, is still very low, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Union Lodge No. 45, I.O.G.T., was treated to a social tea and entertainment by the Local Division Sons of Temperance on Monday evening. The members turned out en masse and had a very enjoyable time with songs, duets, recitations, readings, etc.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, Feb. 8.—The following table from the meteorological record kept by Observer W. H. Lomas at Duncan's, shows the extent of the recent snowstorm and fluctuations of temperature up to last night:

1893.	THERMOMETER. Maximum.	Minimum.	SNOWFALL IN INCHES. A. M.	P. M.
Jan. 29....	30	9	1.5	—
Jan. 30....	15	15	4.0	14.0
Jan. 31....	11	—13	6.0	—
Feb. 1....	20	— 5	9.0	—
Feb. 2....	15	— 8	—	3.0
Feb. 3....	25	— 7	11.0	2.0
Feb. 4....	31	15	—	3.0
Feb. 5....	27	20	4.0	—
Feb. 6....	35	12	10.0	—
Feb. 7....	—	27	6.0	—
Totals....			51.5	21.00

According to an old Indian inhabitant of Cowichan, a much heavier fall of snow occurred about fifty years ago, followed by a rapid thaw. The whole of the delta known as the Flats was then deeply covered with water, and the Indian residents took refuge on the side of Mount Tson-hai-lim. It is to be hoped that history may not repeat itself in this respect.

Feb. 9.—A thaw, accompanied by rain, set in this morning. The mercury during the night, however, showed eight degrees of frost.

The Mississippi Nightingales did not appear at the Agricultural hall as advertised, but the members of the Pleasant Evening society and their friends, some fifty in number, enjoyed an informal dance to the music of Messrs. J. R. Porter and D. Cameron until well past midnight.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Grimmison, late station agent at Koksilah, has been transferred to Duncan's station, vice Mr. H. T. Porter, who has been promoted to the charge of the freight department at Victoria.

Constable J. Maitland-Dougall went down to Victoria on this morning's train.

C. H. Dickie, of the Alderlea hotel, is visiting in New Westminster.

The district public schools will re-open on Monday next.

The weather is at a standstill; slightly inclining to thaw. No snow or rain fell up to 4 p.m. Sky overcast.

DUNCAN'S, Feb. 11.—10 a. m.—Foggy with light rain.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Archbishop Tache's Circular Addressed to Members of the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—In the course of his circular on the question of Catholic education which has been circulated among the members, His Grace reviews the past history of the controversy. Two years ago the Manitoba Provincial Legislature abolished Roman Catholic separate schools. The Roman Catholics appealed, unsuccessfully, to the courts. The case was carried to the Imperial Privy Council in London, England. Now they have appealed directly to the Dominion Parliament for remedial legislation. The Archbishop, after describing the condition of affairs in the United States and the instructions of the Pope in reference to education in that country, concludes:

"The church maintains that she is the divinely established power to teach truth and morals, and that she prescribes the necessity of religious instruction in the schools, declaring greatly against the consequences of neutral instruction in public institutions for the young. The church acknowledges the rights of parents and indicates their duties with regard to the education of their children.

"The church is not antagonistic to the civil power, and recognizes the opportuneness of the state helping education, but at the same time repudiates the idea of purely secular education, and gives such good advice that if followed it would secure to each of the three divinely instituted powers their respective freedom of action, and that to the advantage of the commonwealth, as well as of families or individuals. The church, in its wisdom, recognizes that the ordinary rules admit of a relaxation in exceptional cases; then she leaves to her chief pastors to decide on each particular instance, and insists all the more that greater caution should be taken to remove the prejudicial consequences which may arise from the dispensation."

A MILLIONAIRES' HABITS.—Philip D. Armour, the millionaire packer and philantropist of Chicago, retains many of the simple habits of his boyhood, which he passed on a farm in New England. He rises at five, breakfasts at six, and by seven is at his desk, where he remains until six in the evening. His office methods are most democratic; the entire staff of clerks occupy one large room with no railings or glass doors to hedge off those in authority, and Mr. Armour sits among them, at a plain flat-top desk, distinguished from the others only by the presence there of a small bunch of roses. The great "pork prince," as he is called in the West, is a man of about sixty years, active, robust, and hearty, with the digestion of a farm boy, and a capacity for work that occasionally surprises even those who have been in his employ. His charities are many, the crowning one of them his recent gift of several millions to found a school for manual training.

To-Day

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item, as Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public. And as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to re-open in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

Each and every purchaser of goods value of 25c has a chance in the Saturday night's drawing at Morris', tobacconist.

THE 1893 DIRECTORY.

Some New Departures in the Publication Making a Valuable and Interesting Book.

The 1893 edition of Williams' British Columbia Directory was issued yesterday. In style and appearance the work is such as to reflect credit upon the publishers. Compared with previous editions, it exhibits several novel and useful changes, the most notable of which is the size. It is considerably smaller in bulk than was the 1892 Directory, which makes it more convenient for reference. To effect this, the increased population of the various cities and outlying districts of the Province necessitated the use of smaller type than formerly. Another useful feature is that all the small towns and settlements on the Mainland and Island are arranged alphabetically instead of being placed indiscriminately. Taken altogether, the book is handy and complete, and is as nearly correct as it is possible to make a work of the kind, considering, moreover, the fact of an ever changing population in a new and progressive country like British Columbia. The business of the directory has, during the past year, been taken over by a joint stock company similar to other directory companies in Canada and the United States.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STOP THIEF.

Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many ladies' cheeks, and making many men's faces blanch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will arrest the rascal, and restore health, vigor and color; they will cure Sick Headache, *acting like a charm* on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Price 25 cents a box.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld, Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

au12-su-w-f-d&w

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Fort street and Rock Bay bridge, a lady's grey colored, striped shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the COLONIST office. fe11-3t

LOST—Between Blanchard and Quadra Sts., on Fort St., a black morocco purse containing money and coins. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at COLONIST office. fe10-3t

THROW AWAY CRUTCHES

MARVELLOUS

Rheumatic Liniment and Mixture

Rapid and Effective Cure.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1893.

To Dean & Cryderman, druggists.

GENTLEMEN,—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.

Yours very thankfully,
S. NORMAN,
No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

If you have Rheumatism, Lame Back or any Severe Ache or Pain, The Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment will Cure it quickly.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN

DRUGGISTS

Sole Agents for B.C. 57 Yates st.

fe9

KEEP OUT THE COLD!

Blankets,
Rugs,
Cardigan Jackets,
Overcoats.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

ap21

A FINE LINE

PRESSED BRICKS

Slightly off color,

Selling at a Great Reduction.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.

oc8

THE DRESSMAKING SCHOOL

Gives every lady in Victoria an opportunity of being her own Dressmaker. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references.

MISS ROBBIE ENGLE, TEACHER,
ja15-1m 98 Yates St., Room 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.

January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

YOUNG English lady [widow], competent housekeeper, desires engagement; hotel management or private family; energetic; cheerful; educated; accomplished; highly recommended. A, COLONIST office. fe11 5t

WANTED—A competent man for general book-keeping and office work; a permanent position to the right man, who can furnish satisfactory credentials as to character and ability. Apply to Q. COLONIST office. fe11 2

WANTED—$10,000 loaned in Honolulu; best security; $140 payable monthly; whole amount due within four years; will exchange the same for city property or good farm. Address P. O Box 502. fe11-d2t-w1t

WANTED—At once, a general servant. Mrs. Ridgway-Wilson, 60 Cook St. fe11-2t

WANTED—Girl; must understand cooking; no washing; wages $15. Call forenoon, 25½ Fort St. fe11-2t

NURSE—Mrs. Dupon, ladies' nurse, 132 Fort street. fe10-7t

WANTED—Snow shovelling; must have work. Address L. M. W., 12 Green St. fe10 2t

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. fe10 d2t-w4t

A YOUNG gentleman capable of keeping a set of books and with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, or who can deposit security to that amount, can secure half-interest in a good sound commission business. Applicant will be expected to devote his whole time to the business, and to furnish references. Address Y. Z., care Belyea & Gregory. fe10-3t

WANTED—A traveller or agent covering the Province of B. C., having a connection among the hardware and furniture trade, to sell our goods from catalogue. Apply with reference to Baily & Lambert, 21 Alice street, Toronto. fe8-8t

WANTED—A teacher for Colwood School by 1st of March. Apply to W. Atkins, secretary, Colwood. fe7-6t

WANTED—Dogskin gauntlet for the left hand. Finder please leave at the COLONIST office. fe5

WANTED—Employment as valet or butler in private family by young man; local references. Apply to W. E. J., COLONIST office. ja27-12t

MRS. WINDEBANK, ladies' nurse; first-class English certificate; 85 Fort street, Victoria. Comfortable apartments and good nursing for ladies during confinement. no19-6m

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission, to handle the new Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The quickest and greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. No abrasion of paper. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days. Another $32 in two hours. Previous experience not necessary For terms and full particulars, address The Munroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.-x424 my24

TO LET. OR LEASE.

TO LET—Neat, clean, furnished rooms, well lighted. By day, week or month, call and see them. Mrs. Dow, Cromwell House, 103½ Government street. no22-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First and second class silk pongees, $8 and $6 per piece of from 18 to 20 yards. Apply C. F. Moore, corner of Clark and Taunton streets, off Pembroke street, Spring Ridge, three minutes walk from tram terminus. ja20 1mo

FOR SALE—Book at half-price, at Nelson's Exchange and Circulating Library, 84½ Douglas St. fe7-6t

FOR SALE—To cannery men—A few tons of sheet zinc. Apply at Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan St. ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—Two new sleighs at $22 each. Apply at Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan street, ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—To factory, mill owners and others—Three tons three-quarters new bolt, heavy nut, at 4c. per lb.; also two tons of bolts, various sizes, all lengths, very cheap Apply to Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan street. ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—Two pure bred St. Bernard puppies; also good Pointers, Setters and Spaniels; dogs boarded and kennelled. Frank Turner, Mount Tolmie Kennels. ja24-1m

FOR SALE—In Comox district, a farm of 113 acres, well fenced and 80 acres under cultivation. Apply to James Clark, Comox. ja27-1m-w

FOR SALE OR TO LET—With immediate possession, two houses on Rae street. Parlor, dining room, four bedrooms, bath room upstairs and gas. Apply to J. W. Carter, opposite. oc27-tf

FOR SALE—

14 choice residential lots, between Battery Street and Dallas Road, closely adjacent to Beacon Hill Park.

Plan and price list at office of
JOHN J. AUSTIN,
my22 Government Street.

FOR SALE—

49-acre blocks, Matsqui Prairie, at $35.
160 acres, improved farm, McPherson's, $8 per acre.
100 acres, fine dairy farm, at Sumas, $50 per acre.
Two new houses, 5 rooms, Saanich road, worth $1,200 each, a bargain at $900 each.
Two lots, Pembroke street, $300 and $275.
Building lots, residences and business property for sale.
120 feet frontage on Douglas street, $14,000.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mortgage Brokers. 70 Douglas Street.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.
ap27

NANAIMO LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots 1 and 10, Block 3. These lots face on Fry, Farquar and Irvine streets, have over 400 feet frontage, are close to the N. V. C. Co's No. 1 shaft and close adjoining the company's pay offices, where over $100,000 a month is paid out. There is not a 5c. beer saloon in Nanaimo, and here is the very best place to start one and make a fortune in no time. These lots are worth $5,000; I will sell them for $2 500 cash.

WM. BEAUMONT,
ja29 Cadboro Bay Road.

A. C. THEOBALD & CO.

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
67 DOUGLAS STREET.

English Sanitary and Washable Wall Papers
AT VERY LOW PRICES. dec2-1m

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B.C. jly17-d&w-s

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. (Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL. (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage o Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

****
Ex "CHILI" from London. Just Landed.
****

VERY FINE CLARET, (In Case and Bulk.)

CHOICE BURGUNDY,

CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE (The Finest Dry Wine in the Province.)

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD CO. BRANDY 1867 AND 1831.

Brown's Celebrated 4 Crown Scotch Whiskey, Guinness' Stout, bottled by Foster. Bass' Ale, bottled by Foster.

White's Portland Cement, Fire Brick, Blacksmith's Coal, Coke, Pig Iron, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

dec4

THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y

OF CANADA.

Assets.................................$ 3,500,000
Life Assurance in Force.............. 24,000,000

New Business for 1892, - $8,566,000

The largest business ever reported for a Canadian Company.

President and Managing Director.....ROBERTSON MACAULAY
Vice-President.......................HON. A. W. OGILVIE
Secretary and Actuary..................T. B. MACAULAY
Superintendent of Agencies..............IRA B. THAYER
Provincial Manager for B.C.:

J. E. CRANE,

OFFICE: 30 BROAD STREET.

ja27-tf

LARDEAU

Situated at the head of Navigation on the Northeast Arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay, B. C., is

THE GATEWAY

To the Richest Mines in West Kootenay District, situated on Fish Creek, North of Lardeau City, and in the Lardeau Pass, Southeast of Lardeau.

ON SALE TO-DAY

The Mines are reached by Trail from Lardeau, which is naturally the distributing point for supplies, and the shipping point for ore from these Rich Mining Fields.

THE TOWNSITE

Now on sale at the Office of the Undersigned. The Terms are Reasonable, and there is every reason for stating that a handsome profit will be realized on all Lots purchased at present prices.

Arrangements have been made for the clearing of a portion of the Townsite, for the erection of Hotel and Stores, and for various other improvements so that Lardeau City will build up rapidly in the Early Spring.

Lardeau City is the entrance point for the Lardeau Pass, which reaches through to the head of Kootenay Lake, and application has already been made for a charter to build a Railway from Lardeau City to Lake Kootenay and Nelson.

Lardeau City is not a town competing with several other points in the same District. It is naturally the best point for supplying the surrounding Mining Country, and there is a brighter prospect for it to-day than there was for Kaslo a year ago. Lots purchased in the latter, last year, have been sold this summer at an advance of from two hundred to a thousand per cent.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

HENRY CROFT,

AGENT FOR VICTORIA.

COLONIST BUILDING, - GOVERNMENT STREET.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Occidental Hotel

R. H. BERRYMAN, Proprietor.

Nice clean rooms, best of board, well-stocked bar. Rates low; special rates made to families. Strangers in the city will find this a comfortable, home-like house to stop at. No pains spared to give satisfaction. oc18-tf

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 17,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday September 30th, 1892. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles fr'm Vic.	STATIONS.	Mls fr'm Wel'gtn	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	GOING SOUTH. No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.
De 8.00 A.M	De 2.30 P.M		VICTORIA	78	Ar 12.24 P.M	Ar 5.58 P.M
" 8.04	" 2.34	1	RUSSELL'S	77	" 12.20	" 5.54
" 8.14	" 2.44	4	ESQUIMALT	74	" 12.10	" 5.44
" 8.39	" 3.09	11	GOLDSTREAM	67	" 11.45 A.M	" 5.19
" 9.14	" 3.38	20	SUMMIT SIDING	58	" 11.10	" 4.50
" 9.34	" 4.04	28	SHAWNIGAN L'E	50	" 10.50	" 4.24
" 9.44	" 4.14	31	COBBLE HILL	47	" 10.40	" 4.14
" 9.57	" 4.29	35	McPHERSON'S	43	" 10.27	" 3.59
" 10.07	" 4.39	38	KOKSILAH	40	" 10.17	" 3.49
" 10.12	" 4.44	40	DUNCAN'S	38	" 10.12	" 3.44
" 10.22	" 4.54	43	SOMENOS	35	" 10.02	" 3.34
" 10.48	" 5.16	52	CHEMAINUS	26	" 9.36	" 3.12
" 11.09	" 5.33	59	OYSTER BAY S'G	19	" 9.15	" 2.55
Ar 11.50 / De 11.53	6.14	73	NANAIMO	5	De 8.31 / Ar 8.2[illegible]	2.14
Ar 12.14 P.M	Ar 6.29 P.M	78	WELLINGTON		De 8.10 A.M	De 1.59 P.M

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen' Supt

my29 H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

H. M. YATES,
de23-tf Secretary.

GEO. A. SARGISON.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.

ap27

SISTER SOCIETIES.

Local Lodge Matters Still Remain Rather Quiet—The Coming K. of P. Entertainment.

R. T. of T. at New Westminster—The Masonic Association Ask for Incorporation.

The difficulty attendant upon getting about has rendered the lodge meetings rather "slim" during the week, and routine business has been the order of the day. The popularity of the various lodges, however, shows no decrease, as applications for membership are being constantly received, and initiations continue to swell the ranks. Among the coming events of interest is the K. of P. entertainment, to be held in the Market Hall next Saturday.

K. OF P.

Far West Lodge held a meeting Friday. The usual routine business was transacted. One candidate applied for admission. J. P. Burns was elected to the office of Master o Works.

Application was received by the Grand Chancellor for the new lodge at Westminster. Some sixty names are on the petition. The petition was approved, and the new lodge will be instituted at once.

Grand Chancellor Hughes and Col. Behnsen, of the Uniform Rank, will pay an official visit to Westminster and Vancouver next week, and will dedicate the new hall in Westminster during their trip.

The Uniform Rank committee met yesterday to consider the entertainment in the market building on Saturday, and have drawn up an interesting programme, consisting of fire drill, exhibition drill by the U. R., athletic sports, and tugs-of-war. The U. R. will be inspected by Col. H. F. W. Behnsen during the evening.

Sunset lodge used the new ritual for the first time at the last meeting. The rank of Page was conferred by E. Schapers, the new master of work. Six applications for membership were received.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and delegates who went over to Westminster last week to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting returned last night. They report having spent a most enjoyable time. Rev. J. E. Coombes delivered the oration at the dedication of the new temple.

Victoria lodge No. 1 held a very interesting meeting last Monday evening, when a candidate was initiated, and after routine work the second issue of "The Kicker" was read, and was greatly enjoyed by all. Visitors from the sister lodges were out in force to listen to the reading of the paper, and congratulated Victoria lodge on having such an ably conducted means of instruction and amusement. To-morrow night there will be work in the second degree.

Columbia lodge No 2 held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening. Noble Grand McKinnon being absent on account of sickness, and Vice Grand Wilby being at New Westminster attending the Grand Lodge, the chair was taken and the lodge opened by Past Grand James Pope. One proposition for membership was received, and one member admitted by deposit of card. A candidate for the first degree having been announced, the chair was taken by Past Grand James Pottinger, and the degree conferred, the team officiating.

Dominion Lodge No. 4 met as usual on Thursday evening. One member was advanced to the first degree and the ordinary routine business disposed of.

Acme Lodge, No. 14, held their last meeting in the I.O.O.F. hall on Friday evening. It was made the occasion of a fraternal visit from No. 4, and a number of that lodge's members were present to spend an hour or two with their brethren of No. 14. A number of good speeches were made, and a desire generally expressed that at some future day all the lodges would again occupy the same hall. The members were removing their effects to the K. of P. hall yesterday. Their meeting night has been changed, and in future will be Monday.

The representatives and visitors to the Grand Lodge returned from New Westminster last evening.

Noble Grand McKinnon, of No. 2, has been on the sick list, but is improving.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia will meet at Vancouver next year.

R. T. OF T.

The convention of the Grand Council of Royal Templars of Temperance in Westminster, during the week past, was one of the most interesting of the week's society events. The details of the proceedings were given daily in the COLONIST, so that there is but little to add except that the convention was a very successful and unusually interesting one. Among the closing business transacted was a resolution to hold a Grand Council picnic at Nanaimo on June 1. The next meeting will be held in Nanaimo.

I. O. G. T.

At the regular meeting of Triumph Lodge No. 16, I.O.G.T., Esquimalt, on Thursday last, L.D. Bro. Silk installed the following officers for the ensuing quarter: C.T., Bro. Wildey; V.T., Bro. Matthews; F.S., Bro. Bainbridge; Treas., Sis. Muir; Sec., Bro. Silk; Chap., Bro. Bailey; Marshal, Bro. Hughes; Dep.-Mar., Bro. Philips; Guard, Bro. Logan, and F.C.T., Bro. Gilchrist.

A. O. U. W.

The Supreme lodge relief board have issued a call for relief to all the Grand lodges under Article XI., G. L., A. O. U. W. A lack of necessary funds to meet death claims in certain jurisdictions is the cause of the call. The assessment will be $1 per member.

A. F. & A. M.

Among the recent important moves in society circles is the application of the Masonic Building Association to the Legislature for incorporation. It is expected that building will be begun in the near future.

C. O. F.

The members of Court Emery, No. 371, are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting next Thursday at their hall, when the D.D.H.C.R., Bro. J. H. Emery, will be present. The members of this Society are using special efforts just now to increase the number of names on their roll.

S. OF ST. G.

Ottaway Lodge No. 354, Sons of St. George, meets on Monday evening. A large attendance is hoped for, as a good social time is expected, an interesting programme having been prepared.

Y. M. I.

Seghers' Council No. 85 hold a meeting to-morrow evening. At the last meeting D.D.G.P. J. D. Payne delivered a very interesting lecture on the advantages of the order.

S. OF E.

Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, will hold a meeting in Foresters' hall next Wednesday evening. As business of importance will come up a good attendance is desirable.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

Illustration of the New Accumulation Policy of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Have you ever thought of insuring your life? Whether you have or not we wish to bring to your notice the unusual advantages offered by Endowment Insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Taking the age of 30 years as an example and a twenty year period of insurance, you wish to carry a $1,000 policy. Supposing that you pay your premiums for the full term of 20 years the result will be as follows:

You would have the option of receiving a matured endowment in cash of $1,000 and accumulated profits in cash of about $649, making a total of $1,649, or if in good health you could choose a paid up policy for $3,530, or a still further choice of receiving about $125 per year for the remainder of your life. Should death occur at any time during the twenty years your family would receive the full policy of $1,000 and in addition all premiums paid to the time of death.

BUT SUPPOSE,

That some unforeseen circumstance arises which makes it impossible for you to continue paying your premiums, what then? Usually a dead loss of all premiums paid, but not so with this Company.

You must pay for three years. Then should you conclude to discontinue payments the company will give you a policy for $1,000 which will insure you for the next 10¾ years without further payment on your part. Or you can have a paid up policy for $150 payable at the end of seventeen years or at death, should you die meanwhile.

Four years payments, give you a policy for $1,000, good without further payment should you die at any time during the next sixteen years, and at the end of that time you will receive $10 cash; or if you like better you can have a paid up policy for $200, payable at the end of sixteen years, or at death should you die meanwhile.

Five years or more payments give you a $1,000 policy without further payments which falls due at death at any time during 15 years, and a larger sum of money according to the number of years you have paid.

Or you can have a paid up policy payable at the end of fifteen years or at death should you die meanwhile.

Still further advantages are offered as follows:

After you have paid for six years you can borrow $194 from the Company at five per cent. on the security of your policy alone, and so on, the amount increasing each five years proportionately.

If at any time you change your occupation and engage in the most dangerous and hazardous business it will make no difference as to what you have to pay, as the Company will not charge you any extra premium, nor will it make any difference in the event of your death to your policy which will be paid just the same.

Nor will you pay anything extra if you go and live in the most unhealthy place in the world.

Under no conditions at all will you ever be called upon to pay more than you first agreed to pay, and under no conditions will the Company ever pay you less than they first agreed to pay you.

If you commit suicide or die at the hands of the law, or in a duel, or, from any unnatural cause of whatever sort or kind it will make no difference to your policy.

In one word if you pay the premiums the company will pay the policy.

N. B.—All these conditions will be written in your policy in black and white. Apply for rates and all further particulars to.

A. H. SCAIFE, Manager for B. C.
New York Life Insurance Company,
No. 1 Wilson Block, Yates St., Victoria.
fe12-1t P. O. Box 548.

QUITE THE STYLE.—It is not unusual now (says Vogue) to see silver or gold shoe-buttons on the latest French boots. These are not, of course, put upon walking boots—but on those for carriage, reception, or house wear, when the boot is of velvet, satin or brocade. Their use is not uncommon. In some of the French shops jeweled shoe-buttons have appeared, such as turquoise, amethyst, garnets, and Rhine stones, set in silver or gold. A novelty is the tips of silver or gold filagree for evening slippers. They are made so as to fit snugly, and one pair will do for all the slippers one wishes to wear. These tips are delicately made in scrolls and other pretty designs, are light and very open work, so that the slipper shines distinctly through them. Heels also are to be seen which match the tips. Evening slippers made entirely of silk passementerie are new. They are at present made only in Paris, and come in every delicate shade, as well as in black and white. The black ones are particularly *chic*, showing the entire foot, clad in its stocking of blue, pink, lilac, or yellow, in a fascinating way. A ribbon passed under the foot and tied in a bow upon the instep, secures these fairy slippers to the feet. They are made with high heels and the ribbon is of the same colour as the slipper.

$25,000 IN REWARDS.

Seventh Half-Yearly Literary Competition of The Canadian Agriculturist.

In accordance with their usual custom for some years past, the publishers of that old and reliable publication, The Canadian Agriculturist, now present its 7th Great Half-Yearly Literary Competition for the winter of 1893, to the people of the United States and Canada. The following is the prize list:

1st Grand Prize	.....	$2,500 in Gold
2nd "	.....	1,000 in Gold
3rd "	.....	500 in Gold
4th "	.....	250 in Gold
5th "	.....	100 in Gold

5,000 Elegant Silver Tea Services Pianos, Organs, Gold Watches, &c., &c., making a total of over 10,000 prizes.

HOW TO SECURE A PRIZE.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of letters contained in the words, "COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," and send them to us, enclosing one dollar for six months subscription to the Agriculturist or the Ladies' Home Magazine—two of the best home monthlies in the world.

RULES—1. Foreign words not allowed. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the two words, "Columbian Exposition." 3. Names of places and persons barred.

All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a valuable special prize Send postal card for list of prize winners in former competitions. Address,

THE AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO.,
ja29-su-wk Peterborough, Canada.

Meiklejohn's Grammars at Hibbon & Co.'s.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE.

1½ Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. $25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

SHEEP FARM,

2,500 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 100 sheep (about), £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmil. in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0-3

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,500. 128-4

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., 0-

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ¼ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, $6,500, on terms. 144-3

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $20 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $15 per acre. 147-2

40 acres, Lake District. $10 per acre. 145-1

2 Building Lots, Rithet street, each $1000. 149-1

156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, $9000 with coal right. 150

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, $4,500. 151-2

Large Building lot, 90x112, corner Niagara and South Turner streets. (Offer) 151-4

120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, $1,200. 152-1

86 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, $1,200. 153-1

320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkin, S. & O., $15 an acre. 155

1 2-Story House, 7 rooms, bathroom and pantry. (Offer)

1 Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry and closets. (Offer)

1 Cottage, 6 rooms, including kitchen, pantry, etc., $4,500. 156-1

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, $2.25 per acre. 151-1

533 acres, sheep grazing land, Vesuvius Bay, 50 ewes, long sea frontage. $1,400. 158

107 acres, Ladner's Landing, all fenced and ditched; 70 acres timothy pasture; 7-room frame house, barns, water tank, 1 acre fruit, 3 horses, 7 pedigree Jersey cows, 1 bull, farming implements; a first-class farm. $10,700. 159-1

Lots 23 and 24, Block I, and Lots 5 and 8, Block H, being subdivision of Block VI, and a portion of Block VIII, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District. $2,000 or offer. 159-2

410 acres (more or less), Comox District; 100 acres ploughed and fenced, 3-room frame house, barn 50 x 30 and sheds, stable 30 x 22 and shed, 1½ acres orchard, springs and creek through property; reserve coal; valuable farm. $10,500. 162-3

90 acres, Boundary Bay District; 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres cleared, 5-room frame house, barn 32 x 60, chicken house, 1½ acres orchard, bearing trees, well and spring, $3,200. 161-2

132 acres, Alberni. $15 per acre. 161-4

25 acres, Cowichan District, Macpherson station; 7-room house, barn 24 x 24, chicken house 24 x 24, 1 acre close fence, boundaries fenced, ¾ mile from station. $2,500 or offer. 161-5

5-Room House, bath, chicken house and woodshed, Third street, $2,500. 162-2

Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, New Westminster District; Lot 540, Vancouver City. A bargain. For the two lots, $250. 160

TO LET.

1 Room, Government street, office, $7.50 per month.
4-Room House, 3 Edmonton street, $8 per month. 16
7-Room House, Oak Bay avenue, bath, etc., $15 per month. 17
5-Room House, 66 Pembroke street, $10 per month. 18
10-Room House, Garbally Road, hot and cold water, $25 per month. 21
6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, $10 and $12 per month.
6-Room House, 44 Second street, $13 per month. 28
4-Room House, 46 Second street, $10 per month. 29
5-Room House, 181 Pandora street (corner), $16 per month. 33
4-Room House, 295 Johnson street, $7 per month. 1
4-Room House, 226 Cook street, bath, etc., $10 per month. 4
5-Room House, Jackson street, $15 per month. 6
3-Room House, 74 North Park street, $7 per month. 7
7-Room House, 38 Mason street, $10 per month. 9
7-Room House, 6 Humboldt street, $20 per month. 10
7-Room House, 8 Humboldt street, $20 per month. 11
7-Room House, 40 Mason street, $10 per month. 13
5-Room House, Jackson street. $14 per month. 2
4-Room House, Lime Bay. $10 per month. 3
6-Room House, 66 Second street. $19 per month. 5
8-Room House, Simcoe street. $30 per month. 8
Cottage, Fowl Bay. $20 per month. 12
Store and Dwelling, 122 Yates street. $50 per month. 14
5-Room House, 59 North Chatham street. $12 per month. 15
3-Room House, 108 Johnson street. $15 per month. 19
5-Room House, 299 Johnson street. $15 per month. 20

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

VETERINARY :: SURGEON.
R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S.
Office, Bowman's Livery Stables, tel. 87. Residence, 100 Cadboro Road, tel. 537. ju23

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS
Rooms 41 and 45 Five Sisters' Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
G. A. Keefer, M.I.C.E. H. B. Smith, M.I.C.E.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSIS OF ORES
W. PELLEW HARVEY
GOLDEN, BRITISH COLUMBIA
1881-1885—With Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Swansea.
1885-1890—Chief Assayer and Chemist to John F. Penrose & Sims, Assayers to the Rio Tinto Co., etc., Cornwall.
Price card on application. mc12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER $8,000,000
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.
Agent, H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort Street.
oc29

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

KOOTENAY - INVESTMENTS.
E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.
Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan (Slocan especially).
Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C. fe28-tf

NOTICE.

During my temporary absence in England any communications may be left with, and my address obtained from Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Government street.
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
no27-tf Architect.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle Mouth, district of Cariboo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to James Reid, who will assume all liabilities of the same.
JAMES REID.
W. A. JOHNSTON.
Witness, GEO. B. CLARKE. ja20-1m-d&w

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.
DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.
ap25-1yr

One Pound of Johnston's Fluid Beef

Contains more of the Feeding qualities of Beef

Than 50 Pounds of Extract of Beef.

Extracts of Beef are void of all nutritive qualities.

Johnston's Fluid Beef is rich in the life principle of Prime Beef. Who would choose a Beef Flavor only when a perfect Beef Food is available?

To Mill Men and Others.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Victoria Shingle Mill is now prepared to fill orders for Shingles at shortest notice, at current market rates.

L. JAMIESON,
Telephone No. 46. Porter's Wharf.
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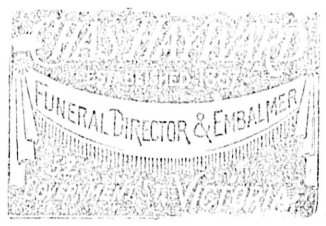
WEATHER STRIPS

For Doors and Windows.

They prevent draughts.
They save fuel.
They protect your health.
Order early.
Sold and fitted by

J. P. BURGESS,
10 Broughton Street.



REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT.

Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The undersigned will be obliged if the holder of Land and Improvements Tax Receipt No. 8819 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, issued in the name of Mrs. Truran, will bring the same to his office.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 11, 1893. ja12-1mo

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on and after Thursday next, the 24th inst., the scow for the removal of city garbage, and night soil will be at the wharf at the foot of Telegraph street (connecting with Store street between Fisguard and Herald streets), between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the reception of garbage, refuse, and rubbish; between the hours of 12 midnight and 4 a. m., for the reception of filth, night soil, etc. By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, November 22, 1892. no23

[No. 185.]

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipality limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fourth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in May, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in May in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in May in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in Section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

7. The Land and Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892, and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 23rd day of January, 1893.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed the Council on the 25th day of January, 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
ja28 C. M. C.

[No. 184.]

A BY-LAW

To Stop up a Portion of the Craigflower Road.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a portion of the road known as the Craigflower road should be stopped up and streets used in place thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Council thereof as follows:

Sec. 1. So much of the Craigflower road as runs through Block N. Victoria West, being a portion of section thirty-one, Esquimalt district, is hereby stopped up and closed to public traffic, and Catherine and Langford streets are substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. The date of the coming into effect of this by-law is hereby postponed until the Council adopt a resolution to bring it into effect and a notice thereof signed by the Clerk of the Municipality is published in the British Columbia Gazette.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of December, 1892.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 28th December, 1892.

Returned by the Mayor in an amended form under authority of section 22 of the Municipal Act, 1892, for reconsideration by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

Re-considered and passed in the amended form by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Mayor.
ja28 C. M. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we will apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, to be held in March next, for a transfer of the license of the "Adelphi Saloon," situated in the Adelphi building, southwest corner of Government and Yates streets, now held by us, to William Croft, of the City of Victoria. MURPHY & BROWN.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23, 1893. ja24-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold the business of Thomas Harding, Vancouver bakery, to Messrs. Simmons & Coker, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm. Persons having claims against are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness to W. Bickford, 63 Fort street.

ELIZABETH MARY HARDING,
Sole Executrix of the estate of Thomas Harding, deceased. ja17 1mo

NOTICE

During my absence from the province, Mr. William Power holds my power of attorney.
ja19 1mo L. E. ERB.

Notice is hereby given that no person has authority to sell any cattle or horses belonging to the firm of W. & R. Holmes, dairymen, without my consent.

WILLIAM HOLMES.
Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10, 1893. fe11-2t

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Adeline Victoria Grive, or any other person, without my written order. (Signed) Jos. T. Grive, Comox, Grantham P.O. ja24-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the undersigned or his estate, be sent in to James McConnell, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days from date.
January 17th, 1893.
ja19-1mo JAMES McCONNELL.

LADIES who have to earn their living can make it easier by selling our HYGEIA Electro-Magnetic Corsets than anything else. For terms apply to WESTERN CORSET CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
mc0-su-13t

The Colonist

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY, BY THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Is Capital the friend or the enemy of Labor? is a question which any man making the least pretension to the possession of intelligence should be ashamed to ask. If he takes the trouble to think a while and to look around him a little, he will wonder how the most thoughtless of men should think it necessary to ask such a question. Wherever he looks in any part of a civilized country he must see what Capital is doing and has done for its inhabitants—not one or two classes, but the whole of them, from the highest to the lowest.

He travels from one city to another on a railroad. What built that railroad, and the hundreds of thousands of miles of railroad that bring countries near to each other and enable the people of one part of a continent to get the benefit of the advantages and industries of all the other parts? The answer is, Capital. Not the capital accumulated by the present generation, but that stored up by many generations. In building and working those railroads what has Capital done for Labor? In the construction of the roads and in furnishing them with equipment it has given employment to millions of workers in many parts of the world and in various industries, and has supplied tens of millions with the means of existence.

Then again, the construction of these railroads has opened up for Labor new fields in which to exercise its powers—wilderness lands to reclaim, mines to work, forests to clear, manufacturing establishments of various kinds to run, cities to build. The mere enumeration of the different kinds of employment that have been created for the men and women who work by the railroads which Capital has constructed, would take more space than could be allowed for this article.

Before the greater number of the industries could be set on foot, before hands could get work in any new field, the aid of Capital is required. Are there minerals in the country through which a railroad runs? The greater part of those minerals would lie buried in the ground or hidden under the sea until the Day of Judgment if Capital could not be found to dig for them and to prepare them for the use of men. Does increased population need manufactories of one kind and another to supply its wants, Capital is required to set them a going. Without Capital cities could not be built. What is it that has caused cities to spring up in the American wilderness with a rapidity that has excited the wonder of the whole world? Simply the capital stored up by the frugal, the provident, the parsimonious and the miserly of many lands. The men who saved the money that was expended in rebuilding Chicago, for instance, had no thought of helping the workers of America. They did not intend to give them a chance to earn wages and to become in their turn capitalists, but they did so, nevertheless.

We take, for convenience sake, the railroads and what Capital through them has done to find and to make work for the laborer. But wherever we go the same condition of things exists and there is the same story to tell. Capital is, so to speak, the life's blood of nearly every industry in a civilized country. Talk to any man who wants to enlarge his business, or wishes to open a new industry which will give employment to more workers, and he will tell you that it is the want of capital which fetters him. "More capital" is the cry of the men who are engaged in developing the resources of new countries. "If we had the capital we need," they say, "we would be able to give employment to thousands." Some of them may be visionaries, but many of them are practical men who may live to see their plans worked out and their theories realized. They convert the silent and dreary wilderness into a country musical with the hum of industry, and made it cheerful by the sights and sounds of civilization.

Who will say that the Capital which does this, which creates work for thousands, is the enemy of Labor? The man who believes it is has neither observed intelligently nor thought logically, and the man who says so without believing it is both a foolish and a mischievous member of society. But it may be objected, the men who own capital are often tyrants, and abuse the power which its possession places in their hands. That is, unhappily, true. But what good thing is there in the world which men do not abuse? It should be remembered that the capitalist, let him be personally what he may, cannot help benefiting labor. The amount that he spends on himself and his family is comparatively trifling. The main object of his life is to increase his capital. Money is of no use to him unless it yields him an increase. He must invest it in some enterprise or another or lend it to those who are engaged in carrying on some undertaking which they believe to be profitable. Whether it is profitable or not those who are hired to do the work get their wages. The capitalist runs all the risk. Whether the enterprise pays or does not pay, Labor is benefited. Who has not seen thousands upon thousands invested in works which have not yielded the investor a single cent in the way of profit, but the laboring man who did the work lost nothing. But Labor has no reason to rejoice in such failures. The unprofitable investment is quite as bad for him in the end as it is for the investor. The capitalist gets neither principal nor interest, but a source of employment is closed to the workingman.

It is to the interest of Labor that Capital should not only get a fair profit, but that it should be continually renewed. For what is Capital after all but the savings of the world, the fund which it has put by for future use and for a "rainy day." If in the world, or in any important part of it, this fund should be lost or even materially diminished, all kinds of business would come to a standstill and the greatest distress would ensue. And Labor would suffer soonest and suffer most. It must have work to live, but if the supply of capital were stopped there would be no work. This must be evident to any man capable of forming an opinion on any subject. It follows, then, that Capital and Labor, so far from being enemies, are as necessary to each other as the brain is to the hand. They cannot exist apart, and whatever hurts one hurts the other. The union between them is as close as it possibly can be. What folly it is, then, to represent them as being in antagonism. It is the interest of Capital to befriend Labor in every way, and it is the interest of Labor that Capital should prosper and that it should feel secure. This is why any law or any arrangement which is calculated to bring about a good understanding between Capital and Labor is certain to promote the general welfare. They should be the closest of friends and the most accommodating of co-laborers. And is it not possible that they should live together and work together on the most amicable terms, respecting each other and helping each other? We think it is. There are capitalists and employers in both Europe and America who take the liveliest interest in the welfare of those who work for them. They want to do justly by their employes, and the employes know this. Masters and men have perfect confidence in each other. The consequence is that in such concerns there are no trade disagreements. Is it not possible that relations like these may become common, and that the oppressive employer and the exacting and suspicious workingman may be, in the future, much more exceptional than they now are. This should be the result for which all interested in the labor movement should work. Mutual recrimination, mutual misrepresentation, and mutual misunderstanding will only drive Capital and Labor further apart, and will bring about a state of things that will be equally injurious to both. It is, we repeat, the interest of both Capital and Labor to be the closest friends, and such, if they wish to do well, they must be.

THE ITALIAN SCANDAL.

Italy as well as France has its scandals, financial and parliamentary. Italian corruption was not on so gigantic a scale as that of the Panama swindlers, but it was, if possible, meaner and more impudent. The revelations have implicated a number of members of Parliament who had, up to the time they were made, borne unblemished characters. Banks and bankers are involved in this scandal as well as politicians. A number of the Italian banks have the legal right to issue notes. They all availed themselves of the privilege to a greater extent than the law allows. Their delinquency, it appears, became known to several members of Parliament, who took advantage of their knowledge to squeeze the banks. The Government, too, knew that the banks had exceeded their powers in the matter of circulation, but as it needed them to supply it with funds for its secret service it kept quiet. When the banking law came before Parliament several of the members, whose credit was not particularly good, had bills discounted to a very considerable amount. The Bank of Naples, which has come to grief, had as much as 16,000,000 lire, or $3,000,000, of these unpaid bills in its safe. It is said that the King paid bills to the amount of $4,000,000 out of his private purse to get certain politicians out of the embarrassing position in which they had placed themselves. How many public men are involved in this scandal, or to what extent, is not yet known. It appears just now as if public opinion would compel the banks and politicians to tell all that they know about these banking transactions. The whole business has a very unpleasant appearance, and leads the world to conclude that Italian politicians are not exactly incorruptible.

IS IT A REMEDY?

Henry Wood discusses the gold cure in the Arena. He admits that it has been proved that "there is overwhelming evidence that a large number of radical and positive cures have taken place." The Keeley treatment has, he admits, been successful in curing persons of both ordinary drunkenness and the opium habit, and that "many who for years had bravely battled in vain with their insatiable foe, came forth after a few weeks treatment free and radiant with all craving for stimulants eradicated." Mr. Wood also admits that not much, if any, more than five per cent. of Keeley patients dismissed as cured have fallen back. Still, with this proof before him of the efficacy of the gold cure, he holds that "no drug or material remedy can cure drunkenness."

It seems to us that this is simply a matter of evidence. Has it been proved that persons have been cured by the bichloride of gold treatment, or have the alleged cures been simply cases of hypnotism or mind cure? Here is where the difficulty seems to be. There appears to be no doubt as to the fact that many of those who have been under Keeley's treatment have found that their appetite for stimulants has disappeared, and that they have lived, so far, sober men. If this is the case, does it matter much whether the cure has been effected by medicine or by suggestion? The patient can give to the doubters an answer similar to that given by the blind man to the sceptical Pharisees, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." This, we think, should, for all practical purposes, end the controversy respecting the gold cure. If those who have been treated by Keeley can truly say: "Whereas we were slaves to the appetite of strong drink, now the craving has gone and we are sober men," the end aimed at has been attained, and what good is to be gained by quibbling about the means? The gold may be a fetich or a charm, but if it makes men sober, it is the part of wisdom to determine to use it whatever it may be. What the world should want is clear proof of the efficacy of the treatment. When it is once proved that gold, or something that passes for gold, cures drunkenness time spent in analysing the medicine and in arguing about it is wasted. There are now ninety Keeley institutes in the United States in which thousands of patients are treated, of whom a large proportion is said to be cured. It would not, we should think, be difficult for honest and intelligent inquirers to find out whether the alleged cures are genuine or not. This is what is really wanted and not theorising as to the nature of the remedy, if it is a remedy.

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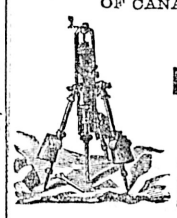

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THESPIAN THOUGHTS

Bill Nye Reviews Stage History—How Artemus Ward Found Out How Funny He Was.

A Short History of Thespis and About the Audiences He Had—A Story of Jefferson.

Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.

It may be interesting to know that the pioneer American humorist, who was first to study and depict the humor of the Yankee and good naturedly to attack the brag and bluster of the enthusiastic American, got his first inspiration from Joseph Jefferson in "A Terrible Fix."

Charlie Browne (Artemus Ward) had amused his friends many times by his look of intense sadness even while he was in some grotesque situation which itself made everybody laugh, but he did not know that he was acting. He did not know that he was doing a comedy part without support or stage till he saw Jefferson in "A Terrible Fix."

Then his Yankee shrewdness showed him that he might utilize this power to his own advantage and the entertainment of others. Then he said to himself: "I need not rely wholly on my pen to give me a living. Here's a chance to do better, and at the same time to do something that is agreeable to myself."

So he became the first lecturer in America and England who could please and delight an audience alone with his humor, heightened by the art of the stage.

Yet Daniel Dougherty told me once that he and Edwin Forrest went to hear Ward together, and Forrest especially was disappointed. That never impaired my good opinion of Ward, for another man once said that the greatest task of the humorous lecturer is to work all of one evening to make those laugh whom God had never intended should laugh. Forrest belonged to a time when school children believed that the celebrated Indian chiefs, Black Hawk and Logan, were greater men than John Quincy Adams and Benjamin Franklin. Franklin used to say humorous things between times, and when worn out after a day's angling in the sky for a new kind of lightning wrote humorous things for an almanac. This lowered him in the estimation of those who worshipped the solemn dignity of Logan, who "was the friend of the white man," and who dared "any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry without getting a drink."

It is said that "Colonel Cressap in cold blood killed the family of Logan," so that there ran not in the veins of any living creature one drop of the blood of Logan. Later historians say that Logan had no family, dying a bachelor and entirely up a stump as regards his family tree, being utterly destitute of parents as far back as

TRYING TO MAKE THEM LAUGH.

the eye could reach; also that a school teacher near Cohasset wrote all of Logan's speeches for him.

But since that time we have learned that the best dramatic work is the best representation of human action and human life. Human life is not all poison and murder, and "Save me! Save me! for I am but a poor sewing girl" (pronounced sueing girl), but there are times when people eat well, sleep well and have fun in preference to running around with a 4-foot sword sticking out between their shoulder blades.

I presume that in the days of Thespis, when his first tragedy was produced, there was nothing to laugh at except his poor Greek pronunciation and the dignified way his dead men had to walk off the stage without assistance.

No doubt Thespis did the kerosene oil circuit with his first tragedy. The dressing rooms were as bad as they are now. It's pretty hard to say, but very likely in the smaller towns, after you left Attica, the star had a three cornered room with the record of Alvin Joslyn's company in pencil on the wall and a rude lithograph of Alvin with a dried quid of tobacco on his 2-pound diamond. Dressing rooms in those days also had a view of a colored gambling hell on the alley, and Thespis entered by means of the trunk chute.

Dressing then was less difficult, no doubt, and the star wore his street costume and had no valet. If the roads were bad he turned up the edges of his drapery till time to ring up, and then turning it down and powdering his legs where the briers had cruelly scratched them he sailed in.

After he was over with his work friends came back to shake hands with him and hear him tell meekly of his success, and how they hired a field near Icaria and then turned people away.

Pisistratus was a contemporary of Thespis and admired him very much. They collaborated on a play called "How Greece Was Tried." It ran a week in Attica and then went on the road. Thespis furnished the blood and Pisistratus the teams. The support was poor and immoral. Pisistratus took tickets at the door and drove the team daytimes.

When the gloaming came Thespis, who sat on the front seat, would say, "Stratus, do you reckon we are far enough awaw from the last town to try it here?"

Thespis played mostly by main strength and often carried his audience with him when the house was light.

Confidentially, he said that in one character where he delicately killed his adversary by means of poison he played over the heads of his audience. At that time the tragedian had to kill a man so that no autopsy was necessary, or the audience went home grumbling.

Thespis played exclusively a one part play, aside from the chorus which he introduced at a reception given to Dionysius. He held the center of the stage and gave a dialogue with himself till he got tired, and then the chorus came in and sang "The Suwanee River" or "Dundee." The choruses in those days were not attractive.

Horace said that Thespis was a bad actor and not worth the salt he ate on his scenery. I have a little notice of the work of Thespis, as written by Horace, from which I make excerpts. There is nothing I find that makes a better excerpt than something from Horace:

"Thespis with his company played here yesterday to a small house heretofore used for storing oats. He played his own play and even 'falled up' on that at times. It was called, 'How Greece Was Tried; or, Render Unto Greece That Which Is Greasy.'

"In this tragedy Mr. Thespis dies by his own hand, but he is too long in leading up to this point. Very few people were out, and they were not out so much as they would have been had not Thespis made popular prices.

"We do not reproach him for the money he has taken out of the town, for he will use it wisely, it is said. The Troy laundry will get the most of it we opine.

A TALK WITH JEFFERSON.

"The tragedy played here is a stolen piece, but the theft was not a crime; it was only a misdemeanor. It was not a great play in the first place, and Thespis with a road company has not elevated it.

"The Attica papers all speak of Thespis in a friendly way and call him The Child Wonder, though he is forty-nine years of age and dyes the whiskers on his jokes.

"Thespis needs a new play with some pop to it. The writer is now working on one that would bring out the abilities of the great tragedian and give him a standing so that he could, with better support, play a return date at times. Now his company is constantly thinned out by the police and filled up from the corn fields along the roads.

"Thespis also drinks too much. Our reporter called to see him yesterday, but was told that he 'was resting up for the evening.' That will not go with the Grecian press. The walk from his last stand was not an arduous one, and if he ever expects to succeed he must show more consideration for the press.

"A little more scenery and less realism about the frost bitten feet of the support would help Thespis, and a little more dignity or more clothes in the chorus would bring out a better class of people. The twelve men who saw the play last evening agreed to tell their wives that they had been serving on jury and couldn't agree.

"Thespis claims that his entire chorus is composed of young lads, but a man from Attica came on here to look for his wife and took one of the chorus home in his buggy weeping bitterly."

Colley Cibber was born in 1671. Thespis had severely criticised the tendency of the people, and so did Cibber 200 years ago. They were the same things that are grumbled about now. There are many reasons why audiences are criticised yet from the stage, but it is the same with press, pulpit and president. And yet how necessary an audience is to all of us! We cannot demand that the audience shall be best pleased with what least pleases us. There are a good many elements in an audience, and it wants all kinds of things in two hours, just as the reader wants news, sport, humor, poetry, opinion, gossip, weather, arrivals, departures, science and lawn tennis in a paper—for two cents.

Colley Cibber married a Miss Shore in 1693. Being a cautious man he handled his matrimonial bark so as to hug the shore occasionally, but Cibber was a man with a set of morals that had been handed down to him from an ancestor who was a Roman senator, and in those days the morals of Rome were very much in need of a suitable fly screen.

Cibber was a dramatist and comedian, born in London. He wrote "Love's Last Shift," referring doubtless to Cupid, who has seen some of the most rigid winters, but never wore an overcoat yet.

Cibber also wrote "The Careless Husband," "The Nonjuror," etc.

He and Thespis both referred sadly to the decline of the drama.

Pope regarded Cibber as the most stupid man of his time and said many untrue and cruel things of him. He was made poet laureate in 1730, and then ceased writing anything of merit.

Not long since, referring to the stage, I had a happy afternoon in Chicago, and later on in St. Louis a very charming evening with that well balanced gentleman and rising young actor, Joseph Jefferson.

Every little while something recurs to his mind that should have gone into that autobiography of his.

"Fifty years ago," he said, "here in St. Louis, on the ground where we played this evening, I was a fairy and had gauze wings. I wore pink tights, and when the orchestra made the remark—

"Tummy tum teedle,
Tummy tum tie,

I pulled the string that worked my wings and gladly skipped up and down stage like thistle down borne on the bosom of a playful wynd."

Mr. Burbank said: "I sent a man to see Rip many years ago. He went from Buffalo on purpose. He was a clergyman and asked me if there was anything about the play that would demoralize him if he went."

"Did he go?" says Rip.

"Yes. He was greatly interested in Irving's story and was anxious to see how it looked on the stage."

"He was a clergyman, you say?"

"Yes, he was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church."

"Well," said Mr. Jefferson "I'm afraid he was disappointed, for there is nothing in the nature of Dutch reform about Rip."

BILL NYE.

A THREATENED REVIVAL.

The danger of the return of hoop-skirts is causing serious alarm in England (cables the Sun's correspondent). Some ladies are organizing an anti-crinoline league, under the name "The No-Crinoline League." The members sign the following pledge: "I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent the wearing of crinoline." Responses are being received in large numbers, and, for once, it really appears that a mandate of fashion will be successfully defied in England. The Princess of Wales has been appealed to, and, although she has made no sign yet, it is understood that she is a strong opponent of crinoline. Several newspapers have started correspondence on the all-absorbing topic. One lady writes that she would as soon send her daughters into the highways with no covering over their under clothing as see them wearing the barbarous hoops. A husband declares that he has intimated to his wife that if she wears the objectionable cage he will decline to be seen in her company; while a still bolder spirit asserts that he has solemnly warned his better half that every crinoline brought into his house will be destroyed by his own ruthless hand.

NAPOLEON'S MOTHER.

The relationship between Napoleon Bonaparte and his mother, the Mme. Mere of imperial times, was peculiar. Mme. Letizia, who was thirty-four when her famous son was born, had always been complete mistress of her household. Even when her son was emperor and his word was law, willing as she might have been in public to do him honor, in private she insisted on the privileges of her motherhood. Baron Larrey, in his historical essay, writes: "One day there was a family meeting, and Napoleon gave his mother his hand to kiss; but Mme. Mere moved aside the proffered hand. Napoleon then took his mother's hand and kissed it, and she said to him: 'Sire, you know quite well that in public I must treat you with due respect, because I am your subject; but in private I am your mother.'"

UNCONVENTIONAL—General Butler was fond of telling a story of his visit to Washington, after successful operations at Hatteras. He arrived at night and called up Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Fox suggested that they go at once to the White House and inform Mr. Lincoln of the good news. Mr. Lincoln had retired, but came out into his office in his nightdress, a costume that added to his appearance of extreme height. Mr. Fox was a man not more than five feet high. As soon as the news was reported to Mr. Lincoln, he opened his arms, Mr. Fox fell into them, grasping the President about the hips, and they flew around the room once or twice in what General Butler described as the most exciting waltz deshabille to which he had ever been a witness.

AN ANECDOTE OF BATTLE.—When General Butler was a young lawyer in Lowell, he had a case in court, and, as is the custom, said: "Let notice be given." The aged clerk, who was an unrelenting Whig, asked him in what paper the notice should be given. Butler promptly replied in the Advertiser, which was a stanch Jacksonian paper. "I don't know such a paper," said the clerk. Butler, of course, knew that it was almost a sacrilege to mention a Jackson paper in that court, but he answered the clerk thus: "Pray, Mr. Clerk, don't interrupt the proceedings of court, for if you begin to tell us what you don't know, we will have no time for anything." He never interrupted Butler again.

NOT TOO HIGH.—Roscoe Conkling once defended a man who was on trial for arson. Conkling, who was rather new at the bar, called upon Charles O'Conner and said: "There is Johnson. To be sure, he was convicted, and the conviction was affirmed. But I had a great deal of trouble, and I only charged him six hundred dollars, and his friends decline to pay my bill. Don't you think the charge is reasonable and fair?" Mr. O'Connor turned in his chair and said: "Well, Conkling, I have no doubt that you did the best you could. Six hundred dollars is not a large bill. But I have no doubt he could have been convicted for a great deal less money."

A WOMAN'S AGE.—A French president of assize, of a turn of mind at once skeptical and statistical, makes an interesting statement in regard to women and their ages. The only cases, he says, in which a woman's own report of the number of her years is to be trusted are before she is twenty-five and after she is eighty-five. Up to the former limit a girl is rather anxious to pose for a woman of the world, and after the latter limit each additional year is an added distinction. He gives a rule by which a woman's age may be approximated, even when she is bent upon concealing it. He finds that female prisoners invariably state their age as twenty-nine, thirty-nine, forty-nine, or fifty-nine, and from this coincidence of nines he deduces his rule. If their age is in the forties, they set it down as in the thirties, but conscience or some other feminine subtlety asserts itself, and they fix the figure as near the truth as their vanity will permit—making it thirty-nine.

Try Victoria Lager.

UNCLE WILLIAM'S PICTURE.

Uncle William, last July,
Had his picture took,
"Have it done, of course," says I,
"Just the way you look!"
(All dressed up, he was, fer the
Barbecue and jubilee
The Old Settlers helt.) So he—
Last he had it took.

Lide she'd coaxed and begged and plead,
Sence her mother went;
But he'd cough and shake his head
At all argyment;
Mebby clear his throat and say:
"What's *my* likeness 'mount to, hey,
Now, with mother gone away
From us, like she went?"

But we'd projick'd round, tell we
Got it figgered down
How'd we'd git him, Lide and me,
Drivin' into town;
Bragged how well he looked, and fleshed
Up around the face, and freshed
With the morning air; and breshed
His coat-collar down.

All so providential! Why,
Now he's dead and gone,
Picture 'pears so lifelike I
Want to start him on
Them old tales he ust to tell
And old talks, so sociable,
And old songs he sung so well
'Fore his voice was gone!

Face is *sad* to *Lide*, and they's
Sorrow in the eyes—
Kisses it sometimes, and lays
It away and cries;
I smooth down her hair, and 'lov
He is happy, anyhow,
Bein' there with mother now—
Smile and wipe my eyes.

—James W. Riley, in Century.

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

A Reading-Room Plan That Was a Great Success.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, dropping down into a chair, after finishing her week's ironing; "I do wish I had a little time to read! Not that I complain, but it *does* seem as if a 'woman's work was never done.'"

Her cousin Gertrude looked up from the block house which she was building for the amusement of eighteen-months-old baby May, and two sympathetic lines showed themselves between her brows.

"Poor Nannie! You *do* have a busy life—and you are only two years older than I! But if I were you, I should not iron those every-day sheets and pillow-cases and towels so conscientiously; and I shouldn't wear so many white skirts, nor dress the baby in white every day."

"Oh! yes you would," sighed Mrs. Nannie. "I used to think just those thoughts. I knew before we were married that Harry's salary would not be large enough for us to keep a housemaid, and I thought our housekeeping would be a sort of play affair. I did make so many good resolutions about letting things go, and furnishing our house simply and dressing simply, but oh dear! There is just about so much to do, no matter whether you think you will get along easily or not. Monday is washing day; Tuesday, ironing; Wednesday, baking; Thursday, sweeping; Friday, mending and sewing, and Saturday, baking again!"

"Yes, Nannie," hesitated Gertrude, but then she went bravely on. "In the first place, your washing is larger than it need be—hush! you *must* listen—it is. Your starched clothes and the baby's. May would be just as sweet if she were dressed in colored ginghams, and she would have a great deal better time, and be healthier, too. I don't wonder that you do not want her to play in the sand, the way you dress her—so that is reform No. 1."

Mrs. Nannie looked as if she wanted to be convinced of this, but that it would take too much heroism and independence, so long as Mrs. Fuller, opposite, and Mrs. Lamson, next door, always kept their little ones so daintily dressed. But Gertrude kept on:

"So, if your washings were smaller, your ironings would be so much easier, too. Harry ought to have his linen sent to the laundry. It is enough to break your back to bend over that table so long. Then comes Wednesday's work. You cook too much—yes you do, Nannie!—that is, you could set a simpler table. You have too many pies and cookies and doughnuts. You know it takes an awfully long time to roll out all those things; and there are so many desserts that are more wholesome and easier made—cold puddings, jellies with cream, custards, and you always have fruit in the summer. Why, my dear girl, you are just spoiling your complexion by staying in the house so much, and standing over that hot stove."

"But I have to, really," interrupted Mrs. Nan.

"No, you must listen. I have saved you at least two hours each day, and now comes Thursday. Nannie, you know that you sweep when it is not necessary. And when you furnished your house you ought to have used more straw matting. But then, I suppose it did not seem handsome enough; yet if you would only wait for a little dirt to show itself! Oh, I have been so exasperated to see you sweep, sweep, *sweep;* and now I am going to say all I want to, having begun so fluently," she laughed a little, but continued earnestly, "it always gives you a nervous headache after sweeping, for you are not content with stirring up one room, but you go through all the rooms that you use."

"But Aunt Martha looked as if she thought I was a very shiftless housekeeper."

"Oh, *Aunt Martha!* yes, she is one of that kind of women who polish their stoves until you can see your face in it. I don't believe in the old-fashioned way of housekeeping, neither do you, but you haven't quite the moral courage to defy gossip. And your sewing, Nannie! Again, you dress the baby as if it were a little princess, and it is not in good taste. Children ought to wear very simple frocks instead of tucks and flounces and insertions. And your own gowns might be made with fewer stitches; and instead of hemming your sheets and pillow-cases by hand, you might use your machine."

"Oh, *no!*" protested Mrs. Nannie, in dismay.

"Well, if you keep on this way, by the time you are ten years older, and you ought to be a young, fresh, healthy woman at thirty-five, instead of which you will be thin and tired and sallow, with a chronic head and backache, always staying in the house, unable to walk or enjoy any thing out of doors; never reading, but engrossed and worried for fear you are not as good a housekeeper as Mrs. Winslow; your horizon bounded by a dishcloth, a broom and a needle! Oh, Nannie! you are too good and sweet and clever to become a mere machine!"

There was a little silence; then Mrs. Nannie spoke, and her voice was a little husky, yet there was a new ring in it, as if she would look beyond her world that was growing so narrow.

"What would you have me do? There is no library in town—this is only a little New England village—and I don't believe there are women enough here who would take interest enough to form a magazine club."

"Have you ever tried?" asked Gertrude.

"No—" Mrs. Nannie hesitated.

"Well, I have a plan. At the end of the week I will tell it to you, if it succeeds, and you must agree to the conditions?"

And so the matter was left.

When Saturday night came and the work had all been done, and baby May was sound asleep, Gertrude drew Mrs. Nannie down on the sofa beside her, took a paper from her pocket and said: "How would you like a reading-room?"

Mrs. Nannie's eyes grew bright.

"Well, you may have one. I have hired that room over Mr. Brown's store. It used to be Mrs. Jackson's dress-making rooms. Well, I have hired it for a year—that is my share. Oh, never mind, it wasn't much. Well, here are nearly fifty names; they represent twenty families, and each person pledges only one dollar apiece, which makes fifty dollars, for papers and periodicals. You can select what you wish—probably a daily or two; the leading magazines—an art magazine, book review, juveniles for the young, and whatever else you wish, for there will be a few more dollars added yet. I have been to Dr. Moore, and he has kindly offered to have the floor painted. Mrs. Williams has given her old drugget for a large rug; Mr. Barnes has sent over several pictures, and some of the young people are going to put up red Canton flannel draperies at the windows, and others are to donate chairs and tables. The room will be very cozy and attractive. Every thing will be in working order by the first of October."

"This is like a fairy story! You are a witch, I believe. No one else could have ever opened these purses."

"People seemed very willing, after the first hesitation, of course. It all will not cost them more than two dollars apiece for the year—wood and lights, you know, included. Any way, it is a good experiment to try. I should advise you to form a club, and meet at least once a week; then the library can be kept open two or three hours each afternoon and evening. You can all take turns, you know, if it is necessary to have some one there."

"It is perfectly lovely!" exclaimed Mrs. Nannie, unable to say more.

The next summer Gertrude came to visit her cousin, and though, of course, she had heard about the success of her little literary undertaking, she was glad to see for herself how much good had been done.

"We could not get along without it!" said Mrs. Nannie. "Why, we have something to think about besides ourselves and each other. We know what is going on in the world, and it has given us a new interest in life. Then, too, we grow more social; I think you will see that the people are very much improved. Everybody is so kind. We have had books given us. We found we needed a cyclopedia for reference, and when Mr. Simms, the clergyman, bought a new Britannica, he gave us his old set. And he is such a help to us. We have a regular class in Universal Literature, and Political Science, too; Mr. Simms teaches us. We women are learning a great deal about our country, and I think the voters are growing a little wiser. The boys are better behaved and more polished, and the girls more cultivated. We married people do what we can; then it is *so* pleasant to get out together. We have something to talk about besides bonnets, pies and the baby's last tooth," laughed Mrs. Nannie.

"And you can 'slight' housework a little?" questioned Gertrude mischievously, then added: "Why, you look as young as you did when you were first married—handsomer, too!"

"So Harry tells me," blushed Mrs. Nannie. "I manage to walk a little every day, too. I agree with you, there is nothing like fresh air and sunlight. Harry has me use dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and now is going to put up some chest-weights. I used to say that I had all the gymnastics I wanted with a broom and wash-board—but books broaden one so!"

Gertrude refrained from saying: "I told you so!"

"I think the men like it immensely. Instead of getting off by themselves and smoking in some store, they always find companionship at the club-room, and we are not *intellectual* enough yet to frighten them. How narrow we were growing, until you came here, like a good Samaritan, and led us in the right direction."

"It is deplorable," admitted Gertrude, "to know how provincial villagers often become, and it is so unnecessary. I know that individuals can not always buy books nor subscribe for magazines, but on this mutual benefit plan a great deal can be accomplished with very little expense."

"I am going to write about it!" exclaimed Mrs. Nannie. "I presume there are hundreds of villagers just as benighted as we were. Why, we could not *live* without our reading-room; and more than that, we have learned how to work without becoming slaves, or jaded, faded old women."—Mrs. Merry, in Good Housekeeping.

—The Wife—"I leave your roof tomorrow." Husband (tired of extravagance)—"Thanks. I'm glad you leave me something."—St. Joseph News.

I have handled $40,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and *my* accounts balance.

But I Am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of a

BANK ACCOUNT.

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

What the Arizona Kicker Thinks and Says—Why He Kicked.

Ananias Repudiates His Name—He Objects to Marrying the Entire Outfit.

(Copyright, 1893, by Char'es B. Lewis.)

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

PAY UP.—We have the names of thirty-one local subscribers, who are in arrears from fifty cents to two dollars each. We want each and every individual to walk up and settle. We don't want hay, wood, old mules, dogs, revolvers or pet antelopes or rattlesnakes. We are running THE KICKER on a cash basis. We buy coyotes, prairie dogs, rattlesnakes and gila monsters, but we pay cash down for all we get. We don't propose to use our space to urge delinquents to pay up, nor shall we give the accounts to a lawyer for collection. A week from to-day we shall buckle on our guns, mount our mule and ride forth on the trails of such as have

THE RIP ROARER.

not squared up The man who gets away from us has got to go over a precipice at least 100 feet high, and we shall refuse to act as one of his pallbearers or foot any portion of his funeral expenses.

WE APOLOGIZE.—Last week we had a local item to the effect that Dan Bushaber, who keeps the You Bet saloon on Prescott avenue, killed a woman in Montana three years ago and was no ornament to the town. We further remarked that if our local vigilance committee didn't choke him off pretty soon it had better go out of business. Mr. Bushaber has called at this office and convinced us that we were entirely mistaken. (See his ad. on second page.) Instead of killing a woman in Montana three years ago he killed a man in Colorado less than two years since. Even that wasn't a murder, as he proved by several witnesses that the man had threatened his life. In the hurry and rush of getting out a great family paper like THE KICKER, and being editor, mayor, statesman, postmaster (in prospect) and so forth, it has often occurred that we have branded individuals as horse thieves, liars, robbers and murderers. We have always meant well in so doing, and the vigilance committee have seldom gone wrong in following our advice. We do not pretend to be infallible, however, and when we do call down an innocent man are always cheerfully willing to apologize.

HE LOST.—A critter who calls himself the "Rip Roarer of the Rockies" came in with the Frazer wagon train last week and began looking for an opportunity to distinguish himself. He is big enough to pass for a giant and homely enough to stop a landslide, and after surveying the ground he made a bet of ten dollars that he would ride his mule up one flight of stairs and into our official office in the city hall. He had a second wager of the same amount that he would pull our official nose after getting up there. The attempt was made about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. We were looking over the common council proceedings of Friday evening when we heard the Rip Roarer yelling at the foot of the stairs. This is a country in which a man who waits over thirty seconds to grasp a situation cannot hope to amass worldly wealth. We are a little slow on foot, but the Rip Roarer still imagines that lightning had a heap to do with the way man and mule got out

"TEN THOUSAND HOMES ARE WRECKED YEARLY."

doors and rolled over each other in the sand. He got out of bed for the first time yesterday and crawled to THE KICKER office to make his apologies and subscribe for two copies. No apologies were necessary. The man was simply mistaken in supposing that civilization had been standing still for the last five years. The mule knew better, but was forced against his will.

TAKE NOTICE.—We shall be at Prescott all next week, and the editorial management of THE KICKER will be left in the hands of our agricultural editor. He will no doubt take advantage of the occasion to rip almost every man in this senatorial district up the back, and we give due notice here and now that we refuse to be held personally responsible for his utterances. We shall turn him loose and let him take the consequences, and if we find him dead on our return his place can easily be filled. He shoots right and left handed, is chain lightning on the draw, and unless the case is a very urgent and serious one it will be better not to meddle with him.

WHY HE KICKED.

Suddenly the old man, who had been asleep near the stove in the waiting room of the depot, roused up, rubbed his eyes, and getting slowly on his feet said to the score or more of men and women:

"Think of it—$800,000,000 of money paid out for liquor every year in these United States—$800,000,000! Think of the homes that would buy! Think of the number of young men that would start in life!"

His words produced an immediate sensation, and several people moved nearer as he waved his arm and continued:

"Ten thousand homes are wrecked yearly. A hundred thousand young men are degraded. A nation's wealth is used to degrade a nation's morals. This monster called liquor demands more lives than the monster called war"

Quite a number applauded him, but one man was heard to mutter that such temperance cranks ought to be put under lock and key.

"And who can stay the onward march of this monster?" asked the old man as he looked about him. "No power on earth. He brings misery to our homes, but we are helpless. He ruins the lives of fathers, sons and brothers, but we have no appeal. He seizes upon the brightest and the best and makes villains and paupers of them, but we must tamely"—

"See here, old man," interrupted the one who had called him a crank as he advanced and extended a flask "will you have a nip with me?"

"Certainly—thanks!" was the prompt reply as he took the flask and gurgled away at the contents for a long half minute.

"Then you are not a temperance fanatic?"

"Me? Oh, no! That's first rate stuff."

"But you spoke of $800,000,000 a year being spent for liquors," persisted the other.

"Yes, I know. Them's the exact figgers. Got 'em right from headquarters, you know. As a nation we spend $800,000,000 a year buyin' vice and misery and degradation."

"But what have you got to say about it?" asked the owner of the flask as it was gurgled at again.

"Me? Oh! Wall, I'm kickin' because I don't spend every blamed cent of it myself. Yum! yum! Would ye mind my wettin my whistle with that ar stuff to see how it tastes?"

HE HAD QUIT.

I was riding into Tuscumbia, Ala., on horseback and was within three miles of the town when I met a colored man carrying a bundle under his arm and getting over the road at a lively gait. He seemed to be laboring under considerable excitement, and I drew rein and asked:

HE WAS A LIAR."

"Anything happened, Moses?"

"White man, is yo' familiar wid de Bible?" he queried in reply as he halted.

"Yes, tolerably so."

"Does de Bible tell of a pusson named Ananias?"

"It does."

"What sort of a pusson was he?"

"He was a liar."

"Was he a liar from 'way back?"

"I guess he was."

"Couldn't tell the troof to save his neck?"

"No; but why do you ask?"

"Why, sah, fo'teen y'ars ago I dun went to work fur Mars Jackson up in the brickyard at Tuscumbia. He sot right out an called me Ananias, an dat's de name I'ze gone by eber since. I'ze bin proud of it right along till dis mawnin, when a St. Louis man cum along and axed me who I was. When I dun told him he jest slapped his leg an hollered an laffed and said:

"'Boy, doan' yo' know who dat Ananias was? He was de champion liar from de headwaters of Lyin creek. He could dun outlie all de odder liars in de hull world put together. One time he dun told 10,000 lies in one day an didn't hurt hisself a bit.'"

"Well?" I asked as he paused.

"Wall, I didn't dun wait five minits. I nebber went to see Mars Jackson. I didn't say goodby to nobody. I jest packed up de clothes an sot out for Decatur. I'ze quit de job. I'ze frowed up my hands. I'ze so broken up an 'shamed o' myself dat I'ze gwine down to Decatur an mix up wid common niggers an call myself George Washington."

NOT A DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

While I was talking with the colored man who was left in charge of the cotton compress at the noon hour, a boy about ten years of age entered the place and was sauntering around when the man called out to him:

"Look heah, boy, what yo' dun want 'bout dis establishment?"

"Nuffin," was the reply.

"Den yo' git away right smart! Dis hain't no loafin place fur young niggers!"

"I'ze Jim White," muttered the lad as he edged away.

"Jim White! Jim White! I nebber dun seed or heard tell of yo' befo'."

"Why, I'ze Evaline White's brudder."

"Oh!"

"An yo's goin to marry my sister."

"Ah! I understands now! An' bekase I was dun gwine to marry yo'r sister yo' reckened yo' had de right to cum spookin round dis compress house! Boy, yo' is dreffully mistooken 'bout things. If my ole woman, who run'd away a y'ar ago, doan' cum back in de next two weeks I'ze gwine to marry yo'r sister Evaline, but I want yo' to constructively understand dat while I marries yo'r sister none 'o yo'r fam'ly marries dis compress! Now yo' glide!"

The boy saw the point and went out so fast that he fell off the platform and landed on a big hog which was sleeping in the shade.

HE CHANGED AT 10 O'CLOCK.

The colored man at the depot had just told me that the train would be along in half an hour, when a negro lad about fifteen years old halted on the other side of the street and called to him:

"Oh, Sam! Did dat trunk cum yit!"

The man looked full at him, but made no answer, and the boy called again:

"Yo', Sam! Whar's dat trunk?"

As the man did not reply I called his attention to the boy, and he beckoned him over and queried:

"Boy, was you spokin to me?"

"Of co'se."

"What was yo' spokin about?"

"Dat trunk."

"Did yo call me Sam?"

"Yes."

"Now, boy, I'ze dun told yo' ten different times dat I'ze Sam up to 10 o'clock in de mawnin. After dat, when de trains begin to cum along, I'ze Mistah Green, de gem'lan who handles de baggage an fills up de watah cooler. It's arter 10 now, an I'ze holdin a conversashun wid a gineral besides. Yo' go right along an mind yo'r bizness, an next time yo' disinterrupt me I'll make yo' dun grieve bekase de spring freshet didn't pick yo' up wid de odder truck an carry yo' down stream!"

M. QUAD.

ACROSS CENTRAL ASIA ON WHEELS

Two adventurous Americans hailing from St. Louis, Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, have just accomplished what is probably the most remarkable bicycle journey on record. According to a correspondent of the North China Herald, they reached Paoting Fu, about three hundred miles south-west of Peking, on October 29, having travelled the whole of the way from Constantinople (with the exception of the stage across the Transcaspian Desert) on safety bicycles It will be remembered that a similar journey was attempted a few years ago by another American, Mr. Stevens, who was sent by the New York World to cross Asia on a bicycle but failed. It will be extremely interesting to hear how Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben surmounted the enormous difficulties incident to such an undertaking.

Leaving Constantinople last autumn, they proceeded by way of Teheran and Askabad to Merv, Bokhara, and Tashkend, where, by the kindness of the Russian authorities, they were allowed to winter. It is needless to say that during their stay in Russian Turkistan they gathered much valuable information. Leaving Tashkend in May, they crossed to Kuldja in Ili, where they were delayed seven weeks, waiting for supplies by Russian post from Siberia. Here they were strongly dissuaded from attempting the journey across China, and were assured that the enterprise would cost them their lives. Nevertheless they started in midsummer, knowing no Chinese, and carrying only such supplies of money and clothes as could be strapped to the handle bars of their machines. They were twelve days in crossing the desert of Gobi, the sand being firm enough for them to ride the greater part of the way. After crossing the desert they followed the course of the Great Wall for nearly 400 miles to the south, after which they turned south-east to Paoting Fu. Continuing to Pekin and Tientsin, their journey across Asia would be completed. They were next to take steamer by way of Shanghai and Japan to America.

The journey was remarkably free from accidents. Their bicycles, which were pneumatic tyred, would have held out almost without breaking had not the hind wheel of one of them been kicked by a mule shortly before reaching Paoting Fu They were followed by mobs, chiefly good-humored, on many occasions, but only once or twice suffered actual molestation. At these times the flooring of their chief opponent and once or twice the display of the revolvers which they carried, but never used, proved sufficient to bring them out safely. The officials (thanks to the excellent credentials furnished by the Chinese minister to England) showed them the greatest kindness, and, in the eastern provinces, often gave them an escort of cavalry, apparently more as an honor than for protection. One magistrate gave them officially stamped squares of cloth to hang on the machine handles, bearing the characters *yu li wen jen*—travelling scholars—and telling to all and sundry their nationality and destination, somewhat as one fastens a tag upon a child consigned to distant friends. In no cases did the *literati* or officials show themselves unfriendly, and on one occasion, when no barricading of the inn doors sufficed to keep out the inquisitive mob, the bicycles were sent under guard to the Governor's official residence, where they remained in safety until their owners were ready to proceed. It is needless to say that the travellers carried the inevitable Kodak, with which they took a great number of photographs, to be used in illustrating the book which they will publish. Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben are quite young men, having only lately completed their college course.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

BACTERIA AND FLAVORS.—Researches of Suchsland show that the process of "sweating" to which tobacco leaves are subjected in preparing them for use gives rise to fermentative changes that are not due to purely chemical action, as has been supposed, but are effected by micro-organisms. The species vary in different kinds of tobacco. But what is most important is that pure cultures of the bacteria have been made, and with them it has been found to be possible to transfer the peculiar taste and aroma of one kind of tobacco to another kind, and thus to raise the quality of inferior grades. Other German investigations during the last few months prove that the character of wine varies with the yeast employed. As the qualities of butter and cheese depend also upon micro-organisms, is it not possible to improve dairy products as well by inoculations with cultures of carefully selected bacteria?

THE WEATHER AND PNEUMONIA.—From statistics of many years, Dr. P. J Kolski finds that, though the weather may not be the main cause of croupous pneumonia, as was formerly belived, it plays a not unimportant part in the development of the disease. Abnormal weather in general has an influence. In Moscow the most favorable conditions for the prevalence of pneumonia seem to be a low temperature with slight daily variations, abnormally high barometric pressure, a north wind of less than usual force, and a small amount of rain or snow. High winds and much moisture, contrary to general belief, do not favor pneumonia.

Somewhat different physiological action has been ascribed to theine from tea and caffeine from coffee, but two British chemists have just made experiments that are held to establish the complete identity of theine and caffeine. The observed differences in effects are supposed to have been due to impurity of the alkaloid, or to variations in the animals.

A French company's plan for lighting the Atlantic route from Ireland to Newfoundland consists in mooring ten powerful floating lights 200 miles apart, and connecting them by electric cables.

A NEW FIBRE.—It is expected that a considerable quantity of a new fibre from Cuba will be produced this year, an experimental lot of fifteen tons having sold for about $250 a ton in the London market. The plant, which is abundant, belongs to the aloe species, and is a variety of the plant which yields the sisal hemp of Mexico. The leaves of the Cuban plant have resisted the ordinary methods of decortication, but in a new machine, the invention of Mr. W. E. Death, the fibre is rapidly separated in a bath of gently flowing water, which is necessarily applied just after the leaves are broken up by the beaters. The Cuban hemp is admirably adapted for cordage, floor coverings, etc.

PASTEURISM IN AUSTRALIA.—A source of great loss to Australian farmers is the pleuro-pneumonia of cattle. Protective inoculation against this disease is extensively practised, a lymph being now obtained in large quantities by a method of inoculating calves suggested by Pasteur. A report of the Pasteur Institute of Sydney shows the efficacy of this practice. A herd of 2000 inoculated and 19 uninoculated cattle was driven some 1200 miles, when it was found that not one of the inoculated animals had contracted pleuro-pneumonia, although 8 of the 19 unprotected ones had succumbed to it.

A study of the records of the last ten years has shown Habenicht, of Gotha, some unmistakable coincidences between the frequency of icebergs in the Gulf Stream and the weather in Europe some six months afterward. The number of icebergs reported has varied from 10 in 1888 to 674 in 1890. The iceberg minimum of 1888 was followed by the warmest year of the series; and the remarkable maximum of 1890 was followed by the coldest winter and spring known for twenty years.

Different authorities, according to Prof. Kernot, a Victorian engineer, give estimates of the average weight of a crowd ranging from 41 to 147.5 lbs. per square foot. Prof. Kernot's conclusion, from actual experiments, is that a dense crowd of well-grown men weighs between 140 and 150 lbs. per square foot, each man occupying about a square foot of space.

THE LATEST FROM MARS.—A summary of what we know about Mars, so far as its physical condition is concerned, appears in the conclusions drawn by Prof. W. H. Pickering from the observations made in Peru during the recent close approach of our most earth-like planetary neighbor. This astronomer finds it evident that the white caps covering the poles, and believed to be snow, are really a distinct phenomenon from the cloud formations. Clouds undoubtedly exist. They differ somewhat—chiefly in density and whiteness—from those of the earth, and they reach heights of not less than twenty miles. The atmosphere is inferred to be less dense than that at the earth's surface, but not as much as ten times less. The planet has two permanently dark regions, blue in color, that are presumably water. The other shaded portions undergo changes of color not to be explained by clouds, being sometimes greenish and absolutely colorless at other times. Green regions are sometimes seen near the poles. Numerous so-called canals—some only a few miles wide—exist substantially as described by Schiaparelli, but no conspicuous doubling was seen at this opposition. Branching dark lines run through the lighter shaded regions, and may mark river courses, though too wide for the streams themselves. An especially interesting observation was that of numerous black points scattered over the planet's surface, chiefly on the side opposite the two seas. Over forty of these points were discovered, nearly all at junctions of the canals with one another and with the shaded regions, their diameters ranging from 30 to 100 miles. For convenience these spots are called lakes.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS.—The cultivation of sunflowers in Russia was begun in 1842 at Varonezh. The industry has proven so profitable that in 1881 not less than 367,800 acres had been given up to it, and in 1887 the area planted had increased to 704,500 acres. The chief product is the oil from the seeds. The residual cake has considerable value and is in constant demand from abroad, while the shells or husks of the seeds, as well as the stalks of the plants, are useful for fuel.

The temperature of the electric arc, as recently determined by M. Violle, is 3500° Cent.

A tableau curtain of crystal prisms lighted by electric lamps is a scenic novelty of London.

Whenever Mr. Cavendish, an eccentric English millionaire, entertained his guests, he would always give them the same fare—a leg of mutton. A story goes that one day when four friends were coming, it was asked him what should be ordered for dinner. He answered: "A leg of mutton." "Sir," was the reply, "that will not be enough for five." "Well, then, get two," said the host.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS---NOTICE.

THE time limited by the rules for presenting to the House Petitions for Private Bills will expire Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1893.

Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before the 16th February.

Dated the 10th January, 1893.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.
ja31

TENDERS.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria, B.C, up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B.C., to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B.C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The Company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the Company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.

C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.
ja24

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon, February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of

S. MACLURE,
Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect
fe2

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. for CONSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA during the year 1893, also for REPAIRING JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office,
February 1st, 1893, Victoria, B. C. fe2

LANDS AND WORKS.

NOTICE.

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Court House, Vancouver," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon Wednesday, 15th February, for the erection and completion of a three-story stone, brick and iron building in the City of Vancouver.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $1,000 made payable to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. In the event of a contract being let, the cheque will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The contractor will be required to give satisfactory security, amounting to $20,000, for the due fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the plumbing and heating for a period of twelve months from the date of the completion of the work.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of N. S Hoffer, Esq., Architect, Room 9, Millar Block, Vancouver, and at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 31st January, 1893. fe2-td

VICTORIA
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS
OF
JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists. Established 1858.

HIGHEST MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO FALCONER, For the Best White Wine and Malt Vinegars at Victoria Exposition, 1892. Victoria B.C., Factory and Offices: Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works, J. H. FALCONER.....Proprietor.

SIMON LEISER... IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

LENZ & LEISER Wholesale Dry Goods. LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

BOUCHERAT & CO IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

H. R. FOOT & CO., BUILDERS OF YACHTS, BOATS and CANOES. Warren's Wharf, James Bay.

FINE BURGUNDY
A direct shipment of Poulet Pere et Fils. Very choice Burgundy. Just landed.
Beaune, Volnay, Pommard and Chambertin
In Pints and Quarts.
TURNER, BEETON & CO.
dec2

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street. ap18

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

MR. R. ROSKELL BAYNE, Mem. Ryl. Inst. British Architects, se28 50 Government Street.

S. MACLURE, ARCHITECT, ALSO DESIGNER of artistic furniture and interior decorations. Address room 23, Five Sisters' Block. no23-1m

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & Co, 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289. Telephone call 121. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd. Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral. de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL

Has removed to 196 Yates street, telephone se18

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Mrs. Marshall has removed to 91 View street, between Blanchard and Quadra, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dec-tf

DRESS and Mantle Making and all kinds of Needlework done at ladies' houses or at home. Mrs. W., Cromwell House, Government street. de30 1m

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS

GORE, BURNET & CO. Rooms 1 to 3, Five Sisters' Block. T. S. Gore. H. Burnet. J. H. McGregor mc17

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 PANDORA Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—DEALER IN PAINTS, OIL varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. 40 Fort street. mc17

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer B Telephone No. 28 f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger. 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 82 Douglas street; J. P Matthews', cor. Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

ROBERT HATCHER,
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Orders left at Joseph Gosnell's, 127 Douglas St.; Sam Clay's, 116 Johnson St.; Mickle & Grice's, 106 Fort St.; Wm. Thompson & Co's, corner Quadra and View Sts.; or T. Moody's, Amelia St., will be promptly attended to. Residence, 209 Douglas St. ap15

Estimates given on interior hard wood work, office fixtures, etc., by Weiler Bros.

NOTICES.

SALE BY DISTRESS.

By virtue of a Warrant of Distress for rent, I am authorized and required to levy of the goods and chattels of The Turkish Bath Company, in and upon the premises known as Moody's Block, corner of Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, the sum of One Hundred and sixty-two 50-100 Dollars for rent due Notice is therefore hereby given that I shall sell at public auction on Friday, the 10th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in and upon the premises aforesaid, a lot of furniture, bedding, stoves, several porcelain bath tubs, and other articles, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the claims for rent and cost of distress. Terms of sale, Cash.

J. E. McMILLAN,
fe9-3t Bailiff.

Victoria Theatre Co., Limited

The adjourned annual general meeting of shareholders of above company will be held on Monday, February 13th, 1893, at 8 o'clock, p.m., at the Driard hotel. M. STROUSS,
Victoria, 7th February, 1893. Secretary.
fe8-wed-fri-su

NOTICE.

Whereas, on or about the 18th January instant, several of the crew of the British Ship "Bawnmore," then lying at the Esplanade wharf, at Nanaimo, were kidnapped from the said vessel.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of five hundred dollars ($500 00) will be paid for such information as will secure the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

By Command,
F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent of Provincial Police.
Victoria, B. C., January 20, 1893. ja21

AMENDED NOTICE.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1892.

SPRING ASSIZES

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria	Monday	16th May
Nanaimo	Tuesday	7th June

(On Mainland.)

New Westminster	Wednesday	1st June
Kamloops	Monday	6th June
Clinton	Monday	13th June

FALL ASSIZE.

(On Mainland.)

Richfield	Monday	12th Sept
Clinton	Wednesday	28th Sept
Kamloops	Monday	3rd Oct
Lytton	Monday	10th Oct
New Westminster	Wednesday	9th Nov

(On Vancouver Island

Victoria	Monday	28th Nov
Nanaimo	Tuesday	6th Dec

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. Hasenfratz in the City Brewery, I will continue the business in my own name, assuming all the assets and liabilities of the old firm.

JOHN LAWSON.
Victoria, February 1st, 1893. fe2 1mo

Chimney Sweeping and Carpet Beating

Grates set and defective flues fixed, etc. All work guaranteed. Address

WM NEAL,
au21 City Bill Poster, 32 Quadra St

Schooner "W. P. Sayward."

All claims against the above Schooner up to January 31st, are required to be sent in before February 11th, to

fe10-td P. McQUADE & SON.

THE CITY.

Far Below Cost.

Mr. James Hastie has purchased the Turkish baths on Yates street; the price paid it is understood was $235.

Directors Meet To-morrow.

A special meeting of the directors of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held on Monday evening for the transaction of important business.

Another "Postponed."

The "Cinderella" performance which was to have been given in St. John's school on Tuesday evening, has been postponed until Easter Tuesday.

Preparations Advancing.

Preparations for the approaching Sergeants' ball at C battery are advancing rapidly, and lead to the inevitable conclusion that the "annual" will be a grand success.

The Germania Club.

The officers of the Germania club announce their next monthly social and dance for Tuesday evening of this week. The Bantly family orchestra will furnish the music.

The Date Decided.

Monday, the 25th proximo, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of Rev. W. W. Perrin as Lord Bishop of Columbia. Westminster Abbey will be the scene of the ceremony.

Must Be Cleared.

The police have warned a number of property owners that the by-law requiring the cleaning of the sidewalks must be obeyed, and that anyone having snow on the sidewalk after Monday will be liable to get into trouble.

Reappointment of Commissioners.

The City Hall black-board yesterday received a notice of motion bearing Ald. Belyea's signature. It announces that he will shortly introduce a by-law relating to the appointment, duties and salaries of the sewerage commissioners.

City Police Court.

The cases of the fifteen Chinese charged with violations of the Sanitary by-law came up in the City Police court yesterday, but were remanded to next Saturday, owing to the absence of Officer Redgrave, one of the chief witnesses. A case of an infraction of the fire regulations was remanded until Tuesday.

Change of Office Location.

Attention is directed to the explanation of the New York Life Insurance Company's new Accumulation policy which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. A. H. Scaife, manager for British Columbia, has recently moved from the Williams block into a fine suite of offices in the Wilson House, Yates street, where he may be found from now on.

Granted a Divorce.

It was nearly eight years ago when John H. Gray led his bride to the altar on British soil. At present she and her two children are residing in Seattle, while he is engaged in steamboating in British Columbia. Since November, 1890, when Mr. Gray abandoned his wife, he has not made provision for the support of his wife or children. She was granted a decree of divorce and the custody of the two children.—Seattle Telegraph.

Burns-Deasy.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral was thrown open yesterday morning for the reception of guests who attended the wedding of Miss Mary A. Deasy, of this city, and Officer J. Burns, of the steamer City of Kingston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Nicolaye, who also celebrated mass. Chief of the Fire Department Thos. Deasy gave away his sister; Miss Sophie Smith acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. W. J. Deasy as best man. The many friends of the happy couple join in wishing them all the joys possible.

Hiyou Potlum.

Provincial Officer McNeill left for the West Coast last night on the schooner Dora Sieward, owing to a report brought in by Capt. Sieward, of the schooner Mascot. The captain came to Victoria on the steamer Maud, being unable to secure an Indian crew for his vessel, as they were all too busy attending to large and lurid jags to go sailing. It is supposed that the whisky was secured from the wreck of the steamer Michigan, though the engineers of that vessel claim that but little liquor was brought up on the ill-fated steamer. It is not thought that the matter will assume any serious proportions.

To Reside in Victoria.

The competitive drawings for the new Provincial Government buildings, prepared by Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, were brought over by him this week, and those who have seen them pronounce them a remarkably fine set. Mr. Rattenbury came from one of the most noted offices in England, Lockwood & Manson, who designed the whole of the model town of Saltaire, the municipal buildings and many other public building in Bradford and other towns. Mr. Rattenbury had many of these in charge during erection, and also designed the new Town hall at Cleckheaton—the design of which was accepted by the Royal Academy, London. Mr. Rattenbury has secured an office in the Five Sisters' block, and hopes to establish himself here.

Y. M. I. Entertainment.

The attendance at Philharmonic hall last evening, on the occasion of the repetition of the performance of the "Rose of Ettrick Vale" by the members of the Y. M. I., was rather thin, caused chiefly, no doubt, by the unpleasant weather. The rendering of the play was, if anything, rather better than on the previous occasion, some of the performers doing very well indeed. D. Murphy, as "Guy of the Gap," the funny man of the piece, did some good acting. The topical song of Miss Ella Wilson, "Haste to the Wedding," was well received, and showed that young lady to be possessed of an excellent voice. Previous to the play, Miss Dolan favored the audience with Berignani's "Flower Song," and also recited "Marguerite of France." Mr. F. H. Lang also sang "True till Death."

For the Lazaretto.

While searching through Chinatown for overcrowded premises, on Friday afternoon, Sanitary Officer Chipchase, in company with Mr. Benjamin Bailey, discovered a Celestial living in Wing Kee's brick cabins, between Cormorant and Fisgard streets, whose appearance roused their suspicion. Early yesterday morning they informed Dr. Duncan, municipal health officer, of the case, and shortly afterwards the doctor made an examination, finding the man in the first stages of leprosy. The Chinaman was being cared for by a brother Celestial, but as both are ignorant of English nothing much could be learned regarding the diseased man, who apparently is a stranger in the country. Arrangements were immediately made to prevent the Chinaman from mingling with his fellow-countrymen, and it is understood that he will be removed to the Darcy Island lazaretto on Tuesday morning.

No. 277.

Ticket No. 277 drew the pipe at Morris' last night.

Successful Sale.

The opening sale of the Victoria Auction Company, held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Douglas street, was well attended; the bidding was spirited and the articles offered realised good prices. Mr. Hardaker acted as auctioneer.

At Victoria West.

There will no doubt be a large attendance at the operettas to be given in the Victoria West hall to-morrow evening, as the programme which has already been published is one almost sure to draw. The operettas include some very fine musical selections.

The Case Remanded.

The case of A. Vye, charged with keeping a vicious dog, came up in the Provincial court yesterday. The defendant claimed that the law failed to make it any offence to let a dog run at large, and the court asked for time to look into the case, which will come up again on Wednesday.

First Class Concert.

Arrangements are being made for a first-class concert on Tuesday, the 21st inst., for the benefit of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, in the hall on Craigflower road. Some of Victoria's favorite vocalists and instrumentalists, including Mr. J. G. Brown and the Victoria Glee club, are to take part.

The Council and the Tram.

The committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the tramway management met with that body yesterday afternoon. As a result of the conference the board of directors of the tramway company promised to lay a proposition before the City Council to contain such terms as they felt they could consistently recommend to the shareholders. This proposition will be submitted at an early date.

PERSONALS.

W. B. Catton, of Seattle, is at the Driard.

E. G. Whiter, of Ottawa, is at the Driard.

Allan Cameron is visiting Vancouver today.

Percy Dickenson returned from the Sound last evening.

P. Dickison and J. T. Barlon, of Tacoma, are in the city.

Capt. F. W. Gatler, of Tacoma, is registered at the Oriental.

C. H. Higgins and J. O'Reilly, of Chicago, are at the Driard.

R. J. Cawston, manager of the B. C. Cattle Co., is at the Oriental.

R. E. Moody and M. Blacks, of Port Townsend, are at the Driard.

Judge M. Sachs and Thomas Delaney came over from Port Townsend last night.

A. Seater, J. T. Gnaedinger and Mrs. L. Gnaedinger, of Montreal, are guests of the Driard.

James Blackburn left for California yesterday morning. The journey was caused by failing health.

A. G. Claid and J. W. Williams, of Seattle, also B. Anderson, of Tacoma, are guests at the Victoria hotel.

Charles Ramas, general superintendent of the Slough Creek (Cariboo) Mining Co., arrived over by the Kingston yesterday, and is a guest at the Oriental.

Miss Duff, of the millinery department of the Arcade, left yesterday for San Francisco to attend the wholesale millinery opening and purchase the latest American novelties.

Rev. Percival and Mrs. Jenns leave Liverpool by the Etruria on Saturday next, and are expected to arrive in Victoria during the first week in March. They will be warmly welcomed back by many friends.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

To the Editor:—Why did not the gentleman at present in Victoria, and who—so he says, from the standpoint of an outsider—is as well posted on the Panama Canal matters as anyone, wish his name mentioned?

If his assertions were true, I do not see why he should not give his name. In fact, this gentleman seems very well posted on the Panama Canal matters (Suez Canal). I would not like to use his own words regarding De Lesseps. This gentleman, I say, made a mistake when he said that "those who remember the history of the Suez Canal will recall the vicious financing which came so near resulting in the repudiation of the whole of the bonds, and had it not been for England's intervention the investors would have lost every cent."

If the Suez Canal came so near the repudiation of the whole of the bonds, why was it, please? Only because England, being afraid to lose the control of the Mediterranean Sea, tried, to use plain English, to put spokes in the wheels, and seeing her projects fall through, bought most of the bonds from Egypt when she saw the benefit she would get out of it.

F. Constant.

Victoria, February 10.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

To the Editor:—The Street By-law (passed May 2, 1887,) requires, sec. 21: "Every occupier, and in case there is no occupier, every owner, lessee, or agent for the absent owner of any building or land abutting on a street, and every person having charge or care of any church, chapel, school, or public building abutting on a street to water and cleanly sweep and keep free from dirt, dust, snow, ice, or other incumbrance, the pavement or sidewalk and the gutter or water course in front of such building or land, before 10 o'clock in the morning of each day except Sunday; and in case any snow or ice shall be so frozen that it cannot be removed without injury to the sidewalk or pavement, he shall strew the same with ashes, sand, or other suitable substance." Why has not action been taken before this in view of the filthy condition of the thoroughfares and sidewalks? On the one hand the cleaning up of the tram line has made it next to impossible for the pedestrian to get off the uncleared sidewalks, the company's deposits having built up a barrier several feet in height which is only broken at long intervals, during which the unfortunate has to flounder knee or waist deep in slush charged with ordure and filth.

Citizen.

Prompt Payment of a Claim.

Mr. D. Hodgett, who died a week ago, was insured in the Union Mutual Life Assurance Co., of which Mr. A. MacPherson is manager for British Columbia. The dying man's request was that he should be buried at Los Angeles, California. The widow, however, would have been unable to comply with the wish but for the promptness of the company in paying the claim. Mrs. Hodgett left yesterday for Los Angeles with the remains. This prompt payment speaks highly for the company and its efficient manager in this Province.

PICTURESQUE PORT SIMPSON.

Prof. Strauss Tells of the Beautiful Scenery of That Far Off Place.

Comments on the Indian Customs—Arranging for a Concert—Queer Advertising.

As the steamer approaches the port, about a mile distant from the village, one is surprised by most beautiful and constantly varying scenery at once picturesque and grand. To the left the eye dwells with delight upon the outlines of Cape Fox (Alaskan territory), from which point New Caledonia and Mount McNeill, 4,300 feet high, appear to the view. Covered with lasting snow, it is a glorious sight on a fine day. Undulating hill and mountains continue to the centre and extreme right, on as far as Georgetown, a distance of about 12 miles from the wharf.

To the right from the beach we see a wooden bridge connecting the mainland with a small promontory ascending to the Indian graveyard, from the top of which a fine view of the ocean can be obtained. The Hudson's Bay company's wharf extends far out into the sea, and far above to the left are situated the hospital and English chapel, adjoining which are the school house and the residence of Mr. Alexander.

To the extreme right, where the Indian trail and the road meet, the Methodist church stands on a high plateau, with the girls' school to the left and the boys' to the right, in the midst of ample recreation grounds.

The Hotel Fort Simpson is located about three minutes walk from the outer wharf. The solid buildings of the Hudson Bay company claim attention, as does the old fort of the first settlers, which still stands. Beyond this the village belongs to the Indians. The Firemen's hall and Rifle hall, standing on the beach, complete the panorama of Port Simpson.

LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Indians of this port number about 700, mostly of the Siwash tribe. They are for the greater part Christianized, belonging partly to the Methodist church and partly to the Church of England.

The hymns which they sing sound like funeral dirges, ending in a sad wail.

There are two very good brass bands here. They practise almost all day in the Rifle hall and Firemen's hall, and go out serenading at night with tireless energy. The women attend service at the Methodist church every evening from 6:30 to 10 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Crosby is striving hard to do away with drunkenness and gambling. It will require considerable more work to make the Indians understand that prayer without works availeth not.

As to musical instruments we found neither pianos nor violins in Port Simpson, but there are three good organs, one of them in the house of the head chief of the tribe.

As to the moral character of the Indians, I have been told that it is difficult to deal with them, as they are of a very suspicious disposition. As to ourselves, we have nothing to complain of regarding our reception by the Indians of Port Simpson. On the contrary they were very kind.

A MARRIAGE CELEBRATION.

We accepted an invitation and attended an Indian marriage ceremony at the Methodist church. At the conclusion of the ordinary ceremony the party followed the bridal procession to the Rifle hall, where a banquet had been prepared.

After a short prayer by Rev. Mr. Crosby and the singing of the Old Hundredth by all present, supper was served and eaten amidst a fire of eloquence from a number of Indian orators, who reminded us of a political debate. Speech followed speech so quickly that the interpreter had no chance to give us an idea of what they were saying.

It was then explained that the object of the party's visit was for the purpose of getting up a series of entertainments in aid of the Indian Hospital, and that the party's services were tendered entirely gratis.

It was arranged to advertise the affair by ringing the church bell and posting some notices on the totem poles, after which the wedding party were dismissed and wended their various ways homeward, having first renewed their good wishes to the bride and groom.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Business Prospects—Christ Church and Its Troubles—Sheep Raising in Alberta.

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—The People's Warden and two Sidesmen of Christ church announce that no service will be held under the auspices of Christ church until a rector is chosen and further notice is given. Rev. Mr. Hobson announces a service in the Page block on Sunday morning. In regard to the revocation of his license, he will take the advice of an English authority on Ecclesiastical law and govern himself accordingly. Part of Christ church congregation are endeavoring to rent a building previously occupied by them, with the object of calling an evangelical Episcopal clergyman. Bishop Sillitoe's annual report shows that the contributions per member of this congregation were the largest in the diocese.

W. A. McIntosh, of the Mainland Cattle Company, has received information from Alexander Stuart, who has charge of their flock of about 8,000 sheep at Rosebut, Alberta, that very few have died through the recent cold snap, when the thermometer ranged from 25 to 50 degrees below zero. The company's flocks had a two months' supply of hay, which would likely see them through till grass comes. Nothing has yet been heard by local butchers of the loss among cattle. Some shipments of dressed meat are expected in from Calgary.

M. Manson has been appointed postmaster on Cortez island.

The Trades and Labor Council have declined to support cumulative voting.

The bear in Stanley Park was shot yesterday because he became cross and the city would not bear the expense of building safe quarters.

Although business in some lines is still rather quiet, trade shows an improvement now that the cold snap is gone. Communication in many parts is still closed, but collections are fairly good, and are better in fact than at this time last year. The year gives promise of being one of considerable activity throughout the Province. There will, without doubt, be more development work done in the mining districts than ever before, and it is also anticipated that a larger area of land will be placed under the cultivation of fruit and agricultural products. Last year several shipments of fruit were made to the Northwest Territories from this Province with satisfactory results. Several important industries are being started, amongst those in this city being the jute and cooperage factory, the cement works and a macaroni factory. A large amount of building will also be done this year.

AN ACCOMPLISHED READER.

Miss Marguerite E. Saxton is Now to Make Her Home in Victoria.

At the celebration in honor of the 1000th trip of the Islander, many of the guests were particularly impressed with the entertainment furnished by Miss Marguerite E. Saxton, a brilliant young elocutionist of high standing and successful training. They, and others too, will be pleased to know that she has decided to make her home in Victoria, and the pleasure of hearing her recite will be repeated.

Miss Saxton's repertoire includes nearly all the tragedies of Shakespeare, which she has committed to memory, so that she is "line perfect" therein. As a dramatic reader there is no lady whose selections cover a finer, wider or more admirably selected range, and they bring out the best qualities of brain, voice and manner to their successful rendition. Miss Saxton is described as having a striking and natural stage presence, and a voice full of power, passion and pathos.

MINING DISASTER.

A Marble Quarry in Vermont Caves in, Killing Seven Men, Injuring Others.

Rutland, Vt. Feb. 11.—One of the worst disasters in the history of marble quarrying occurred at West Rutland a little after one o'clock this afternoon in a quarry operated by the Vermont Marble company. A great mass of stone fell into the quarry and seven men were instantly killed and a number of others injured. The victims were crushed so that some could not be recognized. The victims were at work channeling and taking away refuse. All were middle-aged men. As soon as the accident happened the electric danger signal was rung in the company's office, and work everywhere was stopped at once. All the doctors in West Rutland and Rutland were called by telephone and responded quickly. Gangs of men were also sent down into the quarry. Soon the news spread to the streets and hundreds of men, women and children hurried to the quarry. Many of the women tried to rush down into the quarry, but were prevented from doing so. The quarry is known as "the Shelton covered quarry." It was opened by Shelton & Slausen in 1868 and operated by the Sheltons until January, 1892, when it was leased by the Vermont Marble Co. Depth and surface considered, it is the largest quarry in the world. The killed and some of the injured were buried under tons of rock. The loose piles of stones were removed and blasts put in to remove the larger piles. Soon one dead body was found and taken into the open part of the quarry. The "box" was then lowered and the body put in it. An awful stillness fell over the crowd as the signal "up" was given, and slowly the body was raised to the top. The body was horribly mutilated, the head and chest being crushed to a jelly; the legs and arms broken in several places. In a short time the second body was extricated and taken up. It, too, was so horribly mutilated that it could not be recognized. Under the middle of a piece of rock large enough to fill two freight cars were found the bodies of two men so closely jammed together that they looked like one. Neither body could be recognized. The fifth body lay under a mass of marble at least 20 feet thick. The cause of the caving in of the quarry is not known. The mass of stone which covered the men who were at work close by was, as near as can be estimated, sixty feet in length and twenty feet wide. It fell without the least warning, and all who were at work there were at once covered.

Mrs. Sutherland.

I Had Goitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

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Two and three ply Wool Carpets, Madras Brussels Squares, Wool and Union Squares; all sizes.

Japanese Mattings, Linoleum and Floor Cloths, Rubber Mats and Mattings.

Curtain Poles and Window Shades.

Carpets Sewed and Laid at Short Notice.

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Government Street.

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—TO—

BUY CLOTHING

AT : LESS : THAN : COST : OF : PRODUCTION.

We have several thousand dollars worth of New, Stylish and Seasonable Goods sent to parties in different parts of the Province, but owing to dull times and failures the Clothing was not delivered. We bought all that came along at our own figures, in some cases about half-price. In this way we can sell it at wholesale rates and make a handsome profit, but we will do better. Until March 1st we will sell all of these goods at the following reduced rates: $22.00 Suits for $15.00; $16.00 and $15.00 Suits for $10.00; and Good Suits for $6 00 and $7.00.

We ask you to see these Goods before buying. The Special Lines which we are Cutting in, are several hundred Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, and Boys with long Pants.

The Sale Commences MONDAY, February 13th, 1893,

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF THE MONTH.

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Having disposed of the business (possession given on the 1st of March), the stock must be reduced so that purchaser can take it over at that time. To do so we will sell the whole stock at prices that will effect a clearance.

Parties owing us accounts will please call and settle.

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To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy Insect Pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

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The Cheapest and Most Effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced.

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☞ We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TELEPHONE 82. my22 P. O. Box 86.

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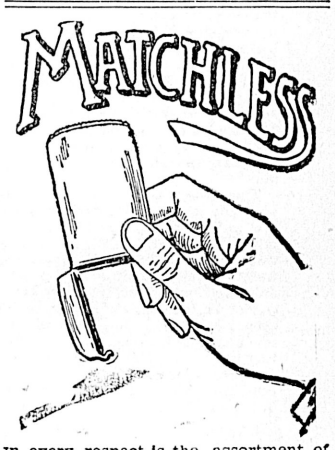

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Samuel Reid's

A particularly fine range of

Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, Scotch and German Underwear.

To make room for new

HATS

Now on the way, we will clear our present stock at

Twenty-five Per Cent.

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

A nice line of Satin Braces, in White, Black and Colors, suitable for Embroidering or Painting, and making an acceptable present to gentlemen.

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122 Government Street

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EVERY VARIETY

SELLING CHEAP.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

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HON. MR. DAVIE'S SPEECH.

The Premier Makes Rattling Reply to the "Obsolete and Repealed" Complaint.

Ample Justification of the Government Taking a Hand During the Smallpox Outbreak.

Owing to the pressure upon space, the speech delivered by the Premier, Hon. Mr. Davie, in the Legislature on Friday afternoon could only be summarized in the regular report, but as it contains matter of so much interest to the public the following extended report is given:

Hon. Mr. Davie said: Anyone would think, Mr. Speaker, from hearing the remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition, who has just spoken, that it was proposed by this Government in the bill now before the House, to do something, to adopt a line of conduct and of policy, which was an entire novelty in this or any other country. But, sir, when you were told by the hon. Minister of Finance, who introduced the bill, that the plan of this measure was the plan already adopted in other countries and in other provinces of the Dominion, you were told what was exactly right. This is a bill, Mr. Speaker, the provisions of which are founded upon experience. It is meant to deal with exceptional cases. It is intended that the provisions of this bill shall not be put into operation, nor called into requisition, in ordinary cases, but only if pestilence or epidemic threatens the country. On occasions of this kind it becomes necessary that the general Government should step in, so that uniform measures should be adopted for fighting disease. That is the policy which dictates such a measure as this; that was the policy which made it imperative last summer for the Government to avail itself of what the hon. leader of the Opposition now calls an obsolete and repealed act, but which, so far from being obsolete or repealed, was upheld in every way by the courts. It was this, I say, the presence of a threatening epidemic, that was the occasion for calling into requisition the provisions of the Health Act, which, although it has been upon our statute books in British Columbia for some 23 or 24 years, is on the same lines as the provisions of measures which have since been adopted in other countries and in other provinces of the Dominion. Now, what occurred in British Columbia last summer I shall attempt very briefly to explain. In the month of June, and for some time before, isolated cases of smallpox had occurred. There had been very little in Victoria, or, at any rate, very little had been known of it here, until on towards the beginning of the month of July. There had been several cases in Vancouver, but the municipal authorities there had been vigilant and had been successful, and fortunately the cases of smallpox in that city were pretty well under control, so that the disease did not spread as it did here. The same may be said of Nanaimo, where, owing to the good fortune and the vigilance and energy of the Health authorities, they were fortunate enough not to have any cases at all.

There were, as I have said, no cases of smallpox in Nanaimo, and I think it canbe said to the credit of the Health Officer and of the Municipal Council, that it was due to their efforts that the city was kept free from the disease. On or about the 6th of July there were smothered reports in the city of Victoria that things were not as they should be. The yellow flag was out in several places. Although no authentic information was to be had, there was a pretty general alarm, and having obtained a report from the Provincial Superintendent of Police, I wrote the Mayor of the city the following letter:

[COPY.]

VICTORIA, B.C., July 6, 1892.

Robert Beaven, Esq., Mayor, Victoria.

SIR,—It is reported to me by the Superintendent of the Provincial Police, as the result of inquiries which he has been instructed to make, that, at the present time, it is estimated fully thirty cases of smallpox exist in the city, and that the disease is rapidly spreading. The estimate is formed upon information supplied by medical men and others having knowledge of the facts.

So far as I can ascertain, some five or six cases have been removed from the city to the quarantine station at Albert Head, but it is reported are there unattended by a medical man.

I would suggest the following assistance to the sufferers and preventive measures:

1. That a medical man be at once detailed to attend the quarantine station, and that proper medical supplies be provided. (I understand that a nurse has already been sent. It will probably be necessary to increase the staff.)

2. That the officers of the Police be detailed to wait upon each medical man in the city with a view to gathering the number and particulars of all cases which exist.

3. That the city secure suitable premises within or immediately without the city limits, and furnish the same as a hospital.

4. That all persons now suffering from the disease be invited to enter the hospital.

5. That, with those who refuse to be or are not, removed to the hospital, strict quarantine in their own dwellings be enforced, and that the medical men, attendant, be requested to see that a yellow flag is hoisted and that the police be instructed to enforce quarantine and the hoisting of the flag.

6. That one or more medical men be employed by the city to perform vaccination free of charge, and that public notice be given of the fact.

It seems to me that the precautionary measures which I have indicated, and others which may be recommended by competent men, are imperatively due by the city to the inhabitants. The Superintendent of Police has been instructed to consult with the civic authorities in this matter, and to render every assistance in his power.

There is certainly no time to be lost if a dangerous spread of the disease is to be avoided.

Your obedient servant.
(Signed) THEODORE DAVIE,
Attorney-General.

That, sir, was the first action on the part of this Government, and I think that letter of itself shows that there was nothing of a desire or disposition shown on our part to interfere with the civic authorities. On the contrary, attention was called to the fact that there were some 30 cases of smallpox supposed to exist in the city, that the disease was spreading unduly, and that there seemed to be a lack of proper precautions against it and a want of proper care for the unfortunate sufferers. The so-called accommodation at Albert Head was simply a delusion, and in view of these facts I simply placed the Provincial police officers at the disposal of the Mayor and the City Council, and instructed those officers to render every possible assistance to the city officials in the matter. This was on the 6th of July, and on the 8th, two days later, I received the following letter in reply:

[COPY.]

VICTORIA, B.C., July 8, 1892.

Hon. Theodore Davie, M.P.P., Premier, Victoria:

SIR:—Your letter of the 6th July is before me. I am much obliged for the suggestion therein contained. Without entering into detail I might say that having been informed some time ago that smallpox was epidemic in certain cities in Japan, I drew the attention of the Sanitary Officer and Chief of Police to the necessity for vigilance, and up to the end of June we had only one genuine case of smallpox reported. We took every precaution in that case to prevent the spread of infection, and save the life of the patient. I have urged vaccination and isolation, the Health Officer being instructed to procure pure vaccine and distribute it gratis, and, so far as my knowledge extends, this has been done. One great difficulty the City has met with has been the procuring of a suitable piece of ground upon which to erect a building for smallpox patients. We obtained from the Dominion Government the right to temporarily use the Quarantine Station at Albert Head, the City paying all expense, but its distance is a disadvantage, and the Quarantine Officer now says that he requires it for Dominion purposes alone.

The late Mr. Robson acquiesced in the City taking possession of the old Asylum for the Insane, on the Indian reservation, and I have been endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Indian Department to our doing so, but without a reply so far. We decided to repair the central portion and add a building 60x18, with a cooking annex, and use it for smallpox patients, but no sooner did we begin than legal proceedings are taken to prevent us. It is somewhat singular that the number of cases of smallpox you mention should have developed since the first of the month. As far as I know, every medical man (with one notable exception) complies with the law and reports smallpox cases to the Health Officer, and our record does not agree with the number you mentioned at the date of your letter. I suppose ignorance of the by-law and not a desire to ignore is the cause of the omission I mention.

As matters exist to-day, I think it is the duty of everyone to exercise every precaution, but I strongly deprecate any action which tends to create a panic among timid people and does no good.

The city officials, I believe, have endeavored to do their duty. If you know of any dereliction on their part which can be brought home to them, I hope you will acquaint me with it. I am disposed to think that the infection has been mainly introduced to the city through the importation of Chinese and Japanese merchandise which has been distributed.

I have been endeavoring with Mr. Prior's kind aid to reconcile all objectors to the city putting up a temporary building on the Indian Reserve, but so far without success, and the Dominion Government has to-day refused permission.

I should have answered your letter yesterday had not other duties prevented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

Now, with thirty cases of smallpox in the city and the disease spreading, there seemed from the Mayor's letter to be apathy and lack of knowledge in connection with the matter, and a failure to appreciate the danger and the necessity for prompt action; the number of cases was not known, and although the disease was spreading, no place had been provided in which to put the sick who were then confined in their own houses and there seemed no certainty of any proper accommodation being found within reasonable time. That being the case, I came to the conclusion that something had to be done, and that at once. As a result that same evening I gave a notice which appeared in the morning newspapers of the next day, the 9th of July, calling a meeting of the medical men of the city to discuss the whole question and decide what steps were to be taken. As a result of this notice, there was a meeting held on the 9th of July in the morning at my office in the city. It was then shown what position matters were in and Dr. Milne, who was then the City Health Officer, reported that at least some 35 cases were then known to exist, so that you can see the number reported to me only two or three days before that, was nor far from correct. There were at that time some cases that had been removed to Albert Head, but the station there was utterly devoid of any proper accommodation, and in fact, as was proven afterwards, was a dangerous place to send the patients to. At this time a telegram had been received from Ottawa saying that the Indian reserve building could not be used as a hospital, and in consequence the Mayor had authorized the erection of a building at Ross Bay for a hospital, where the city had some land, but up to the time we held that meeting, everything was in a state of unreadiness, the building only just commenced and the residents of Ross Bay clamoring against a smallpox hospital being erected there at all. Instead of having these 35 smallpox patients in their houses with nothing done for them, there had been plenty of time to have had a building for a hospital erected, and to have had that hospital in active operation, so that those people would not have been, as they were, a menace to the safety of the public, and scattered all over the town. It was under these circumstances that the meeting of medical men was called, and it was then that the whole matter was laid before them. It was not the Government or myself or any other individual that attempted to dictate what should be done, but it was a meeting to consider, irrespective of anything else or any other considerations, what was best in the interests of the public. Amongst others who were at that meeting were the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for Victoria city (Dr. Milne), and they, too, joined in the discussion of what should be done. The result of the meeting was that the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Hon. Theodore Davie, seconded by Dr. Powell, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the infectious diseases ward of the Jubilee Hospital should be opened for the treatment of smallpox patients until the city's smallpox hospital is ready; the city supplying medical attention, nurses and all necessaries, and being responsible to the Board for the renewing of all bedding, etc., which it may be necessary to destroy, and be also responsible for fumigation, and that the directors be requested to comply with this resolution."

This was the first practical move that had been made towards getting hospital accommodation, at once.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—There was another resolution.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, I was going to read the other presently. It is as follows:

Moved by Dr. Hanington, seconded by Dr. Leitch: That this meeting is agreed to support the Municipal Board in erecting the building for a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay city reserve, considering it the best site under the circumstances, and not threatening danger to the surrounding inhabitants.

As soon as this resolution was passed the meeting adjourned, and afterwards it was proposed by the Jubilee hospital authorities that temporary buildings should be erected on their grounds. That afternoon there was a meeting held, at which there were present the Mayor, Dr. Milne, Dr. Davie, Mr. Joshua Davies, the Superintendent of Provincial Police, myself and some others, and after continued and repeated urging, the Mayor at last consented to the proposition to put up the buildings at the Jubilee, and gave the order to Mr. Chas. Hayward to go on with the building. A meeting of the Hospital Board was held that night to confirm the action that had been taken by the President, Mr. Joshua Davies; but in the meantime the men were at work. The carpenters worked all night, and in consequence the buildings were ready in a very short time, next day in fact, to receive the patients, so that you can all see for yourselves how, in a very short time, when action had been taken in the right way, there was a place provided to put the patients.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I don't like to interrupt the hon. gentleman, but he should say that the building at Ross Bay was finished that same Saturday night and the key was handed to me, so that we had a place to take the patients to.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, that may be perfectly true, but the fact remains that the patients were not taken there and the Jubilee Hospital buildings were considered by all to be the best, as was shown by the consent of all parties to the taking of the patients out there. We all know that the arrest of smallpox depends more than anything else upon one thing, that is isolation. It was necessary besides having a place to put the patients, to have a place where the suspects could be placed, not those people who have the disease themselves, but those who are suspected of having been infected and who are in danger of developing it. The plan that was adopted was to use the Jubilee hospital for a smallpox station and the Ross Bay building for suspects. It was on the 9th of July that this meeting of medical men was held, as I have said, and by the 11th of July the place was ready for their reception. Then it was that the Government issued the first of these regulations. They were prepared hurriedly, it is quite true, because they were published on Monday morning and there was not much time to consider them. But to show you that those regulations were not considered by the Opposition and their friends so unwise as the hon. leader of the Opposition now says they were, I will read to you what was said of them by the organ of the Opposition. But first let me read to you what was said in that same paper before those rules were issued at all. This is what it said:

The comments of the people on the streets as to the efforts of the authorities—or rather the apparent lack of effort—to suppress the disease, were pointed and emphatic. To some extent the general censure has been deserved, and especially in respect to the unpreparedness of the Sanitary department of the city government to grapple with the disease. The Council seemed to have trusted in God, but they failed to 'keep their powder dry.'

Now then, let's see what the organ had to say about the Government regulations which the leader of the Opposition now denounces:

WISE REGULATIONS.

The regulations issued by the Government, copies of which are enclosed in this number of the Times, are framed to meet the present emergency, and if rigidly enforced, as we have no doubt they will be, smallpox will soon be driven from the city. The appointment of a Provincial Health officer and of Municipal Health officers, who are vested with ample power to enforce compulsory vaccination and strict quarantine in the case of all dwellings where the disease is known to exist, will have the approval of every person. Penalties are provided for evasion of the provisions of the proclamation, and wherever it may be necessary to enforce them there will be no hesitation, we trust, in giving the offenders the full benefit of the law. The public will support any drastic remedy at the present juncture.

The knowledge that these regulations are now in force, and that the Health Officers are acting under them will all the diligence possible, will restore public confidence, within and without the city. The scare has been the result largely of the fear that the disease was not being successfully grappled with, but this fear will now be dispelled. Every known case is now, either in the hospitals or quarantined in a private residence. In a day or two the effect of the work now done during the past two days, and of the sensible regulations issued by the government, will be demonstrated by the lessened number of cases reported, and ultimately by the disappearance of the disease altogether.

An hon. member—That is from the COLONIST, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Davie—No, indeed, it is not; it is from the Times, the organ of the hon. leader of the Opposition. (Laughter.) I think that so far the hon. members will see that the Opposition organ was right at that time, when it caracterized what the Government had done as wise and necessary. The effect of our action was soon shown, for the regulations worked like magic, and it was not long before the disease was entirely under control. Of course the disease increased for a considerable length of time. With 35 cases known before any action was taken, it was only reasonable to suppose that there would be a number of cases incubating, but the ultimate result was that the disease was brought under control. It was forcibly pointed out then that if the plan was persevered in of quarantining people in their own houses the disease would never be stopped, and one of the first things that had to be done was to accomplish what the city authorities could not do or would not do, and that was to remove the patients from the houses to the hospital. In doing this the first actual interference of the Government with the city authorities occurred. The City police were placed under the control and direction of the Superintendent of Provincial police, a course which would never have been resorted to except in an extraordinary case. The Municipal Act, however, very properly provides for this being done, and having exercised that right the Superintendent of Provincial Police was instructed to see that these removals took place, and they did take place. The city authorities would not undertake the removals, and seemed paralyzed, so the Government had to undertake this most disagreeable task, and one not unattended with danger to the officers who had to do it.

Dr. Milne—You killed one poor fellow, too.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There were forty or fifty removals and one man unfortunately died just after being taken into the hospital. The man had a bad case of smallpox and would have died in any event. He was removed with all the possible care and attention that could be had, and you would not visit upon those officers of the law who were charged with the duty of removing the patients the burden of having been responsible for his death. This patient, before his removal was under the care of one, if not two, medical men, and the fact that the removals were to take place was known to every one. Now, in the case of several medical men, although they did not like their patients to be removed, although they would have preferred that their patients be allowed to stay where they were in their own private houses until they had recovered, yet the doctors recognized that what was being done was a public necessity, and they acquiesced and rendered all the assistance in their power in carrying out the regulations, and some of them, sir, I may mention, Dr. Hanington, in particular, attended and superintended the removal of their own patients. If they desired any reasonable delay it was accorded. Now, in the case of this man who unfortunately died, it was known for days that all the patients were to be removed, and would be removed at an early date. The medical man who was in charge of this particular patient, McKay, knew that he was going to be removed along with the others, yet never raised one word of protest, nor ever even suggested that he should not be removed. The doctor was not present at the time the man was removed, although he well knew that the removal was to take place, and it was his duty, if there was any reason why the patient should not have been removed, for the doctor to have been there and to have said why. I do not lay the blame on anyone. It was an unfortunate occurrence, but if there was any fault in the matter at all, it was the fault of the medical man who was supposed to be attending to that patient and who was not there when the patient was removed, and did not tell the officers, if he thought so, that it would be unsafe to effect the removal. A nice time it was, Mr. Speaker, after the man had been removed and after the death, for the medical man to come forward and say that he should not have been removed. A nice time, I say, to blame the Provincial police officers and the medical man who had charge of the removals, for carrying out the regulations and doing what the city authorities had shown themselves utterly unwilling and unable to do. Then there was some difference of opinion between the city Health Officer and the Provincial Health Officer. I am not going to say who was right or who was wrong—that is a matter which is not now in question—although I have my own opinion about it, but the fact was there was a difference of opinion as to the carrying out of the rules. The Provincial Health Officer gave instructions that all the patients should be removed to the hospital and the suspects should be removed out to the Ross Bay station at once. It was in the interests of the public health that these patients and suspects should be removed at once. The Provincial Health Officer was rigid and would not give way in this. The City Health Officer advocated a plan that was not quite so rigid, and at any rate there was a difference of opinion between the two. It was a time of emergency. There was no time to argue the question. We could not have a divided authority, and the Government had to decide between its own officer, the one they had appointed, and the officer of the City. The Government had either to uphold its own officer or discharge him. The Government came to the conclusion that it was best to uphold its own officer, and as we could not have two officers, on my advice as Attorney-General, the Government passed those regulations suspending Dr. Milne so far as smallpox was concerned. It was an active step. We all knew that it was that, but it was a necessary step for the purpose of carrying out the regulations and stopping the spread of the disease. My hon. friend the leader of the Opposition now says that those rules were obsolete and were not worth the paper they were written on. Well, the matter was brought by the City Health Officer before the Supreme Court. Then was the time for my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition to come forward with his legal objections and say that those regulations were not worth the paper that they were written on. He says that those regulations were based upon an act that was repealed years ago, and that since that time the Government has had no authority to interfere as it did. If that is the case, sir, then was the time for my hon. friend to have shone, and have come forward and raised his objection that the Health Act was obsolete, and the regulations waste paper. But did he do it? No. Points were raised about the construction of the regulations themselves, but it was never contended, it was never even suggested, that the Government had no power to pass them. What was the result? An injunction of the court was issued upholding those regulations and enforcing them, and restraining Dr. Milne from acting, and do you suppose that the Supreme Court of British Columbia would have done that if there had been the slightest doubt about the validity of the regulations, or if the Government had had no power to pass them? No, the result would have been different; and now my hon. friend comes and says that those regulations were based upon an Act that was repealed and obsolete. It is just like the result in other matters in which my hon. friend puts forward his knowledge as a legal man against the knowledge of others who are qualified and who know what they are talking about.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Do you mean to say that I went into the Supreme Court and argued the question? It is preposterous.

Hon. Mr. Davie—No, that is not what I said. Those rules were contested in the Supreme Court on behalf of the city.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—No, they were not.

Hon. Mr. Davie—But I say yes; the City Barrister appeared and contested the rules on behalf of the Medical Health Officer of the city, with the result that the regulations were enforced by injunction of the court. Will the hon. leader of the Opposition tell me that he was not there in court and heard the argument? Will he tell me that he had no right, and that the city had no right through him, its elected representative, to instruct the City Barrister to adopt any line of argument that he chose? Of course my hon. friend had the right, and if he thought that the act under which the rules were issued, was obsolete and repealed, was it not his privilege as well as his duty to then have instructed the City Barrister to take that line of argument? If he had thought that he had a case, or that the act was obsolete, would not he have stated so through his counsel? Of course he would have done so, but he did nothing of the kind, or if he did try that his counsel thought that it was not worthy of argument and did not bring it forward. And now, after having had the chance to bring this contention before the Supreme court and have the matter settled, and having failed to do so he comes to this House, where, of course, he can raise any contention he likes, and tells us that the rules, which he never questioned when he had the chance, are void. This, Mr. Speaker, was the extent of the interference of the Government, or of myself, with the corporation of the city of Victoria and the occasion for it. It was our duty to interfere, at the time we did, and we should have been unworthy as a government if we had not. It was no agreeable task. Do you suppose for a moment that it was a matter of choice on our part or a matter of choice with me that I should have taken the steps I did? Do you suppose it was with any desire to interefere with the hon. leader of the Opposition or that it was with the desire to undertake what would be an agreeable task, that the Government, or that I took the action I have mentioned? We could have left things exactly as they were, but we did not think we would be doing our duty if we did. For my own part I would have been only too happy to have gone away to the country with my wife and my children for a while instead of staying here to look after matters which my duty compelled me to take up. And, moreover, what the Government did was endorsed and sustained by nine-tenths of the people of this city and of the Province at large. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have gone into the facts of the matter to the extent of the complaint my hon. friend has against me and against this Government for our interference with the city during the smallpox epidemic. It has never been my idea or desire to interfere with municipalities except in urgent cases where the law compels it or where the highest interests of the public and of society demand it. I recognize as clearly as any one does the rights of the municipalities to self-government, but there are cases where the great principle of justice to the interests of the public demand the adoption of such regulations as will insure the proper carrying out of measures for certain purposes. We must in health matters have uniformity. Other Governments have seen it and we have seen it. In health matters as in other matters, if everything is being done by the municipalities that can be done, there will be no interference, but if the public health, above all things, is threatened, it is the duty of the central Government to step in. This bill now before the House is based upon good precedent. British Columbia, you are all aware, stands in a different position in many respects from other provinces of the Dominion, but the general scope of the bill is not different from legislation in other parts of the world, although certain provisions are varied to meet the different circumstances. Where the circumstances of the country require a change, we have made it, but where no change was necessary, we have followed the lines laid down in other countries. These are the principles of the bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, and I am sure it will be read with favor by hon. members of this House, more particularly in view of our experience of last summer.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Passengers Outward by the California Steamer—Operations of the Wreckers.

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Umatilla sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: Geo. Gillespie and wife, Miss Workman, Miss Duff, Jos. Blackborne, A. C. Brown, L. H. Crake, D. H. Crake, Mrs. A. Taylor, Miss M. B. Young, Capt. Linn and wife, Mr. E. H. Dolph, wife and child, Mrs. M. H. Hodgetts and Mrs. C. H. Craig and child.

WORK BEGINS ON MONDAY.

If moderate weather continues the preliminary work necessary to the final attempt made to raise the San Pedro will be begun to-morrow.

MARINE NOTES.

About twenty Victoria sports chartered the steamer Constance and went out to Sooke at noon yesterday, where they will remain until this evening. Each of the party carried plenty of ammunition and a good gun, and on their return to the city the boys expect to bring plenty of game.

The steamer Mascotte, Captain McCoskie, will not make any more trips out to the Ericson's wreck for about a month. She will, however, go out to the Michigan before long, to try and recover the ship's machinery.

The only buoys reported being out of place on the Fraser river are two on the Sandheads. One of the two, No. 9 black, has drifted towards No. 8 black, and the other, No. 5 red, to the westward of its proper position.

The sealing schooners Dora Sieward, Capt. Lavender, and Mary Ellen, Capt. Hughes, went to sea yesterday. Both carry big crews and expect to have good catches on returning to port.

Steamer Alert arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with coal.

ENTERED.

Str. Princess Louise.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Umatilla........... "
" Joan.............. " Nanaimo.
" Alert............. " "

CLEARED.

Str. Princess Louise...... for N. Westminster.
" City of Kingston .... " Port Townsend.
" Umatilla............ " San Francisco.
" Constance .... " Sooke.

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Victoria Pulpits and Who Will Occupy Them This Morning and Evening.

Appended will be found the church directory for Victoria city, corrected and amended for to-day:

EPISCOPALIAN.

Christ Church Cathedral, Church Hill—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 11 a.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Beanlands.

St. James' church, James Bay—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's church, Douglas Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Canon Paddon.

St. Barnabas' church, Cook Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Geo. W. Taylor.

St. Mark's church, Boleskine Road—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Saviour's church, Victoria West—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber.

St. Paul's church, Esquimalt—Service at 11 a.m., Rev. W. D. Barber officiating.

Oak Bay mission, Oak Bay avenue—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. A. J. Greer.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street—Usual morning and evening services at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.; preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, D. D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Andrew's cathedral, Blanchard street—Usual morning and evening services; Bishop Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens.

BAPTIST.

Calvary church, Herald street—services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m; preacher, Rev. J. E. Coombes. Morning service, welcome to new members by the representatives of the different departments of the church; the Lord's Supper. Evening subject: "Why Baptists do not baptise Infants," followed by baptismal service.

Emmanuel church, Spring Ridge — Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. P. H. McEwen.

METHODIST.

Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Coverdale Watson.

Centennial church, Gorge road—Usual services, both morning and evening; preacher, Rev. J. H. White. Communion at close of evening service.

James Bay church, Menzies street—Usual services, both morning and evening; preacher, Rev. S. Wilkinson.

Esquimalt—Services at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Victoria West—Usual morning and evening services; Rev. Geo. H. Morden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, Pandora avenue—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating; subject of evening sermon: "The Intermediate State of the Soul—asleep in the grave—in Heaven, in Hell or in Purgatory."

St. Andrew's church, Douglas street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

St. Paul's, Victoria West—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. D. MacRae.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

Christadelphian hall, Douglas street—Breaking of bread, 11 a.m.; Reading, 7 p.m.

Gospel hall, Government street—Usual morning and evening services.

Y. M. C. A.—Service at 4 p.m., addressed by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

In Pioneer hall at 7:30 p.m., Mrs. Mayo Steers will deliver an address on "Infant Salvation."

THE QUEEN'S PROTEGE.—The tour around the world undertaken by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the nephew and successor of the Emperor of Austria, is the general topic of conversation in Vienna. The object of the journey is to facilitate the prince's intercourse with foreign nations and their foremost men, and to introduce the Austrian flag to foreign ports where it had been little known so far. From Bombay to Calcutta, Francis Ferdinand, at the express desire of Queen Victoria, travels as Queen Victoria's guest, and will also be received in this quality by the native princes. His baggage contains a great collection of suitable presents for the great personages in India, China, Japan, etc. From Yokohama to San Francisco, and throughout America, the prince will travel *incognito*—as a private gentleman.

Sheffield pocket and sporting knives at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

STEAMERS AND SHIPS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO

CHINA & JAPAN

TABLE OF SAILING:
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

Steamships.	Arrive Victoria About	Leave Victoria
Empress of China ..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India ...	Mar. 15, "	April 3, "
Empress of Japan ..	April 12, "	April 21, "
Empress of China ..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ...	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan ..	June 11, "	June 26, "
Empress of China ...	July 6, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ...	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan ..	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China ..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India ...	Sept. 17, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan ..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China ..	Nov 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails requires a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, Agent,
Corner Fort and Government streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B.C. fe23

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY SEVEN days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m

UMATILLA, - - Feb. 11

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
mar26 Agents

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER,
Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

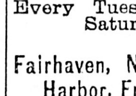
The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS;

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 5 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesdays, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island, Thursdays, 7 a.m.
(Returning same day.)
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, - Fridays, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturdays, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. fe4

STEAMER



Island Belle

LEAVES VICTORIA

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

—FOR—

Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, Orcas East and Sound.

Leaves Whatcom and Fairhaven, via Orcas and San Juan Island,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
oc19-tf Agents, Victoria.

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited

Time Table No. 17, takes effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday 23 o'clock, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Sat at 7 o'clock

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

Union Steamship Co., B.C., Ltd.

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver and Nanaimo—SS. Cutch leaves C.P.R. wharf daily at 1 p.m., returning from Nanaimo at 7 a.m. Cargo at Company's wharf until noon.

Vancouver and Comox—SS. Comox leaves Company's wharf every Monday at 8 a.m. for Comox direct, returning on Tuesday.

Vancouver and Northern Logging Camps and Settlements—SS. Comox leaves Company's wharf every Wednesday at 11 a.m. for Gibson's Landing, Sechelt, Welcome Pass, Lund, Cortez and Read Island, returning the same route; and to Port Neville and way ports every alternate week.

Steamers and Scows always available for Excursion, Towing and Freighting Business. Ample storing accommodation on Company's wharf. Particulars on application to office.

WM. WEBSTER, Manager,
Telephone 94. feb11 P. O. Box 217

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Dyeing and Scouring of Ladies' and Gents' Wear. Curtains, Silks, Ostrich Feathers and Fancy Dyeing. Steam Finishing. Cleaning Cricket, Athletic Suits and Gloves a Specialty.

oc5 JAMES ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MRS. Edward Dickinson will re open her dancing academy Saturday, February 4th, 2.15 p. m., Harmony Hall, View St. ja21-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

One or more Surgeons of

National Surgical Institute

NO. 319 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE AT

Oriental Hotel, Victoria,

MAY 14 & 16,

To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating

Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

REFERENCES—Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. McKeon, Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. Snipes, Banker, Seattle. my6

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND

Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D. is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
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Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itsels in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES.
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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

"W. H. KEELEY GOLD CURE COMPANY" (FOREIGN).

REGISTERED THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

Certificate of Registration.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "W. H. Keeley Gold Cure Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

First.—The establishing and conducting of hospitals and institutes for the treatment of all persons addicted to the use of alcholic liquor, opium, tobacco and other narcotics and stimulants, and for the treatment and cure of nervous diseases:

Second.—The manufacture and sale of the Keeley Gold Cure, and the establishment of agencies and institutions for the sale and use thereof:

Third.—The carrying on and conducting of all business necessary or incidental to the objects before mentioned.

The amount of the Capital stock of the said Company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

The term of the existence of the said Company is fifty years.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 16th day of December, 1892, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
ja6-w1mo

If You Think any kind of a crop will do, then any kind of seeds will do; but for the best results you should plant

FERRY'S SEEDS.

Always the best, they are recognized as the standard everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual is the most important book of the kind published. It is invaluable to the planter. We send it free.

D. M. FERRY & CO.
WINDSOR,
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$50 FOR A CHICKEN.

To create an interest in the breeding of high class poultry. I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased of me.

Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the best breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive Circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company, $2.00 per sitting of 13. Address T. A. WILLETS,
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls
ap23 Weston, Ont.

A BANKING SCHEME.

A Proposition to Abolish the Present System.

Three Thousand Governmental Banks as a Substitute—They to Loan Money to Borrowers at the Rate of Four Per Cent.

Thomas E. Hill, of Hill's Manual, has been for some years engaged in farming at Prospect Park, Ill., and, from a farmer's standpoint, he gives the following suggestions on banking in an interview with a representative of the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Why occasional money stringency? Because through numerous bank and other failures people become frightened and hide their money. Two causes have combined to produce recent failures. One has been the late era of real estate speculation in the vicinity of large cities, inflating values to a point that it had to stop. The other has been the steady diminution of money through the contraction of National bank currency. Ten years ago the National bank circulation was $362,000,000. One year ago it was $200,000,000. To-day it is about $180,000,000.

Why do National banks contract their circulation? The National bank law enacted in 1863 and 1864 made it obligatory upon the bank company to loan one-third of its capital to the Government, upon which it was granted a charter to do business for twenty years and issue bank notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of loan to Government. As Government bonds in the beginning of this system paid 6 per cent. interest in gold, and gold yielded 40 per cent. premium, banking was very profitable. Latterly, as the Government will pay no more than 3 per cent. interest, banks are unwilling to loan it money. They prefer not to issue National bank currency, but would rather take other people's money on deposit, get full interest for all they loan, and be free from the annoyance of Government bank inspection; consequently they are gradually withdrawing the currency they have issued from circulation.

But, it may be said, if the Government could give encouragement why should not the present bank system be continued? Because our National debt is being too rapidly extinguished to allow the present system to be perpetuated. Banks that have proven the most reliable, and have been of the greatest service to the people, have been those intimately connected with the Government; have been founded on Government necessities, when the Government had a large debt and had to borrow. Thus the Bank of Venice, founded in 1171, owed its existence to the imperative necessity that the government borrow money. This bank, under government control, was the admiration of all Europe for 600 years, and only ceased its existence on the overthrow of the republic in 1797 by the revolutionary army of France.

The Bank of England, established in 1694, was organized as a means through which to borrow money from the people. The government had been paying from 20 to 40 per cent. on money, which was difficult to get at that. William Paterson, a London merchant, conceived the idea of organizing a company to furnish $6,000,000 to the government as a permanent loan, for eleven years, at 8 per cent. interest. Subscriptions to the entire stock were taken in ten days after the books were opened, and from that day to this the loan to the government has been about equal to its capital, the bank company obtaining their profit from their bank notes in circulation and their deposits.

The government supervision over the bank has been such as to give entire confidence, so much so that the bank is allowed to issue $75,000,000 in excess of its gold deposits. This bank should be maintained, and will be, as the people's guardian of the public debt of England, which is $3,400,000,000.

In contrast with the beneficent service rendered the people, through the Bank of England, was the disastrous consequences to the people through the failure of the Bank of Glasgow, which went down in 1878 owing the people $33,000,000; bank officials, free from government control, having squandered its funds and misrepresented its condition for years before its failure.

The unreliable condition of banks in the United States is well illustrated in the fluctuating values of paper money from 1840 to 1860—banks without Government control. The war came on; the Government found it necessary to borrow, and then was inaugurated our National bank system, which, under Government supervision and inspection, has served its purpose with comparative safety to the people. With the extinguishment of the public debt, however, which is down to $850,000,000, the present National bank system must be changed.

The defects in our present system are the following:

1. Even perfect as our National bank system is the failures had been so numerous as to cause a loss to depositors in National banks of $500,000 annually for twenty-seven years prior to 1879, while the loss to depositors in other banks was over $10,000,000 per year during the same time. The great number of bank failures of late is not only taking the hundreds of thousands from suffering bank depositors and putting the same into few hands, but money stringency compels many millions of annual loss to the people from being obliged to sell property at a sacrifice, while the enormous interest which borrowers are compelled to pay in the money crisis is another loss of many millions to the people.

2. The present system is one of favoritism. The man so fortunate as to do business at a bank can have accommodations, while the farmer, offering security worth twenty times the money required, can not get a dollar from the bank, but is compelled to pay an extra per cent. above interest, in order to borrow.

3. The unequal and very high rates of interest in certain portions of the country, especially in the newly settled regions, is a great burden to the poor immigrant. In some portions of the West the allowable rate is 18 per cent. per annum; and, with a commission above that to farmers, it is not surprising that all the farms and chattels thereon are so mortgaged that they are rapidly passing into the possession of the few money loaners. The postal system, under Government management, makes it possible to buy a postage stamp as cheap in Idaho as in New York. Government banking should and would afford the same accommodation.

4. The legal rates of interest are too high. Long hours, coupled with labor-saving machinery, have driven workmen out of the mechanical employments in such numbers as to make intense competition in farming and all the various avocations. Not having profit enough to make ends meet, yet hoping to save themselves, men borrow, and, finally, lose all through being eaten up by interest.

The institution that serves our purpose in banking should be thoroughly impartial, and be so completely responsible as to guard the customer against any possible loss. Nothing short of government can fill this position. The only serious question is: Are we sufficiently civilized? Are we wise enough to introduce a Governmental system that will do justice to all and absolutely protect the people? I think we are and propose the following:

That the Government borrow and add to its liabilities $1,150,000,000. The amount thus borrowed, added to the present Government indebtedness, will make the Government debt $2,000,000,000 a very light debt compared with other nations; and considering the assets of the Government, consisting of 900,000,000 acres of Government land yet unsold, together with custom-houses, forts and other property worth billions of dollars.

The exact amount of money in circulation November 1, 1890, was $1,499,004,121, which made, reckoning our population at 63,000,000 people, $23.80 for each person; ample with which to do the business of the country when confidence is restored and money circulates. Continue this circulation with steady increase, as may be found necessary without inflating or depressing values, in bank notes of various denominations, including a goodly supply of postal currency, so popular and convenient in the days gone by.

Establish 3,000 banks in various parts of the United States. As the Government can borrow every dollar it wants at 3 per cent. and less, it can loan at 4 per cent. As there are estimated to be $55,200,000,000 worth of property in the United States, the Government can safely loan up to $5,000,000,000, which may be its limit of loan.

Whatever money is put into circulation will come almost immediately back into the banks again, through the confidence of depositors in the Government bank as a safe place for money; and, costing the Government nothing, can be loaned over and over again, up to the amount of $5,000,000,000.

A careful appraisement should be made of all property in every part of the United States. The 3,000 banks are so many Government depositories, distributed throughout the Union, for the purpose of furnishing money at 4 per cent. or less, on good security. If branch banks are needed they may be established as required.

Loan money on land at one-fifth of its appraised value and on chattels, properly insured, at one-tenth their value. Pursue so careful a policy that, should interest or principal not be paid, the United States will not be the loser, but the gainer if the property comes into Government possession.

Abolish all private banking, but allow individuals, who may be willing to advance more money than the Government is allowed to loan, to loan from their own funds, or under the head of guarantee companies, to the borrower, at a small stipulated advance over the Government interest. For the expense of managing the 3,000 banks allow each $20,000 per year to pay officers, appraisers, inspectors, etc.

The expense to the Government of this system of banking will be interest on $2,000,000,000 at 3 per cent., amounting to $60,000,000 per annum. The cost of managing 3,000 banks at an average of $20,000 each, will be $60,000,000; total cost, $120,000,000 per year; receipts from interest on $5,000,000,000 at 4 per cent., $200,000,000; giving a net gain to the Government by doing its own banking of $80,000,000. The advantage to the people by Government banking thus, on a strictly conservative basis, will be a large source of revenue; no more panics from bank failures; no more property sold at a third or quarter value because of money panic; no more hoarding of money at home to be burned, lost or stolen; no more new settlers eaten up by exorbitant interest; no more discrimination against farmers, because their securities are in real estate; no more millions lost through speculating bankers or bankrupt banks.

To guard against political dishonesty there should be elected annually a board of five bank commissioners in each Congressional district, who shall have the control of employment of bank officers; these officers to be continued in place so long as they acceptably serve the people. As the privilege will always rest with the people of completely changing the membership of Congress, and the management of banks shall rest with commissioners, annually chosen by the people, the reasons can not be seen wherein the banking system can be corrupted. On the contrary, instead of banking being conducted to the injury of the people, commissioners thus chosen will call to the management of the monied institutions the best banking talent of the country. Men of high moral character who are now successfully conducting banks, will be chosen to these positions of trust, where, given full opportunity for the accomplishment of good, they will conduct banking not alone for the successful few, but in the interest and for the benefit of the entire people.

—In School.—Teacher—"How are worms a prophecy of vertebrates?" Pupil—"Because they crawl 'round."

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1892.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.

Water Works Loan By-Law, 1873	$ 55,615 75	
Water Works Amendment Act, 1875	40,181 45	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1877	9,550 65	
Corporation By-Law, 1878.	12,159 00	
Public Light " 1885.	4,597 00	
Drainage " 1885.	1,410 00	
Water Works " 1886.	10,218 70	
Streets & Bridge" 1886.	2,901 00	
Johnson st Sewer" 1888.	1 678 75	
Water Works " 1888.	1,122 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery By Law, 1889	2,862 45	
Water Works $70,000 By-Law, 1889	4,445 60	
Water Works $60,000 By-Law, 1889	3,813 65	
Pleasure Grounds By-Law, 1889	1,587 75	
Fire Department By-Law, 1889	930 25	
Flour Mill Bonus By-Law, 1889	761 00	
City Hall Addition By-Law, 1890	2,288 85	
Cemetery By-Law, 1890..	816 35	
Sewerage " 1890..	5,428 65	
Public Market Site By-Law, 1890	814 55	
Public Market Buildings By-Law, 1890	995 00	
Crematory By Law, 1890..	429 00	
Agricultural Association By-Law, 1891	687 30	
Loan City of Victoria Act, 1892	2,312 30	
		$ 167,670 00
Municipal Taxes outstanding—		
Land and Improvement Tax	$ 29,588 90	
Trades Licenses	1,177 50	
Fire Insurance Tax	1,550 00	
Water Rents	9,920 00	
Market Rents	125 75	
		42,362 15
B.C. Land & Investment Agency—		
Loan City Victoria Act, 1892	$ 353 27	
Broad St. Improvement.	1,445 10	
Home for Aged	40 76	
		1,839 13
B.C. Corporation, Limited, Crematory Loan		10,410 40
J. Gosnell, Weighing Machine Fees		59 98
A. McBean, for Pipes		1,477 95
Bank B. N. America—		
General Account	$ 1,375 35	
City Victoria Act, 1892..	3,014 43	
Sewerage Loan 1890	$ 35 90	
Sewerage Deposit Account..	18,768 56	
Street Loan By-Law, 1892	12,222 77	
Contract Deposit Acc...	4,401 10	
		39,818 11
Cash on hand		63 35
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of Liabilities over Assets		1,185,592 48
		$1,449,293 55

(E. O. E.)
January 6, 1893.
Certified correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

LOANS.

Water Works Loan, 1873.	$ 92,500 00	
" " 1875.	50,000 00	
" " 1877.	20,000 00	
Corporation " 1878.	20,000 00	
Public Lighting " 1885.	16,000 00	
Drainage " 1885.	5,000 00	
Water Works " 1886.	75,000 00	
Streets & Bridge " 1886.	50,000 00	
Johnson st Sewer" 1888.	30,000 00	
Water Works " 1888.	20,000 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery Loan, 1889	45,000 00	
Water Works Loan, 1889.	60,000 00	
" " 1889.	70,000 00	
Pleasure Grounds Loan, 1889	25,000 00	
Fire Department Loan, 1889	15,000 00	
Flour Mills Bonus Loan, 1889	10,000 00	
City Hall Addition Loan, 1890	35,000 00	
Cemetery Loan, 1890	12,500 00	
Sewerage Loan, 1890	300,000 00	
Public Market Site Loan, 1890	45,000 00	
Public Market Building Loan, 1890	55,000 00	
Crematory Loan, 1890	10,000 00	
Agricultural Association Loan, 1891	25,000 00	
City Victoria Act Loan, 1892	182,000 00	
Street Loan By-Law, 1892.	25,000 00	
		$1,293 000 00
Water Works Current Account		150,190 16
Deposits for use of Streets		330 00
Home for Aged and Infirm, Permanent Building Fund		40 76
Contract Deposit Account		4,376 00
Unclaimed Wages		54 31
Tax Sale Redemption Account		37 87
Outstanding Accounts		1,264 42
		$1,449,293 55

CHARLES KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditure—1892.

RECEIPTS.

From 1st January to 31st December.

Land and Improvement Tax	$219,672 73
Water Rents and Rates	54,810 66
Trades Licenses	22,301 50
Liquor Licenses	15,980 00
Revenue Tax	11,151 00
Revenue tax from Provincial Government	5,937 00
Gravel Pits Sale By-law	9 756 01
Fire Insurance Tax	9,100 00
Police Court Fines and Fees	6,683 95
Road Tax	3,493 00
Cemetery Fees	2,730 30
Refund from Provincial Government under Sec 109 Municipal Act, 1892	1,674 42
Dog Tax	508 70
Pound Fees	644 25
Provincial Government in aid of Fire Department	1,000 00
Market Fees and Rents	1,625 06
Miscellaneous	5,223 97
Interest on Investment of Sinking Funds	5,576 36
Total	$377,963 94

(E. E.)
City Hall,
Victoria, B. C., 6th January, 1893.
Certified Correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

Summary of Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

I. City Debt	$83,207 75
II. Civic Salaries	73,448 03
III. City Institutions	129,459 74
IV. Education	23,733 58
V. Municipal Council	3,800 00
VI. Buildings and Surveys	3,286 38
VII. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	30,800 53
VIII. Miscellaneous Expenditure	28,926 01
	$376,662 02

(E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B.C., 6th January, 1893.
Certified Correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement Showing the Expenditure for 1892, as brought to Account in the Treasury of the City of Victoria, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

I. City Debt—		
Interest on Debentures	$51,507 90	
Interest under Annual Loan By-law, 1892	2,448 62	
		$53,956 52
Brokerage and Exchange.		$ 149 39
Payments to Sinking Funds	23,525 48	
Interest Accrued from the Investment of Sinking Funds	5,576 36	
		29,101 84
		$83,207 75
II. Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's Office	5,155 04	
City Clerk's Office	2,671 67	
Assessor's Office	2,760 00	
Janitor	770 00	
Temporary Assistance, all Departments	319 00	
		11,675 71
Water Works		4,910 00
Public Works		8,169 01
Board of Health		1,800 00
Police		23,467 43
Fire Department		12,602 65
Library		1,115 00
Pound		928 83
Home for Aged and Infirm		600 00
Market		960 00
Street Lighting		4,537 35
Cemetery		1,244 00
Park		1,438 65
		$73,448 03
III. City Institutions—		
Water Works		45,713 08
Cemetery		216 81
Board of Health, lepers	994 10	
Board of Health, general	59,102,01	
		60,096 11
Park		565 48
Police—		
Clothing	1,803 50	
Keep of Prisoners	3,041 15	
Inquests, Lunatics, etc.	545 50	
Hacks and Express	122 25	
Interpreter	64 50	
Washing	17 00	
Sundries	148 10	
		5,742 00
Library		65 00
Fire Department—		
Feed for Horses	1,353 38	
Shoeing and Blacksmith	252 87	
Repairs	474 60	
Hardware, Oil, etc	473 79	
Medical Service, horses	65 85	
Insulated Wire	134 00	
Hydrants	600 00	
Chemical Engine	2,740 00	
Harness and Clothing	371 86	
Fire Alarm Service	474 60	
Furniture and Bedding	139 65	
Scavenger	29 50	
Couplings, Nozzles, etc	196 28	

Expenditure continued.

Freight	53 30	
Express Hire	6 75	
One Horse	300 00	
Fuel	458 00	
		8,124 43
Pound		117 72
Street Lighting		4,490 66
Home for Aged and Infirm		3,247 88
Market		1,020 57
		$129,459 74
IV. Education—		
Provincial Government		14,130 00
Board of School Trustees		9,603 58
		$23,733 58
V. Municipal Council—		
Mayor and Aldermen		3,800 00
VI. Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall Repairs		359 85
Market Property		1,223 05
Fire Halls		610 94
Furniture		396 67
Defining Streets and City Boundaries		695 87
		$3,286 39
VII. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
For all Purposes		30,800 53
VIII. Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and Printing		5,153 18
Stationery		905 61
Postage		413 10
Telegrams		75 05
Telephone Service		1,200 15
Fuel and Light		2,210 00
Hacks and Express		291 75
Fire Insurance		241 50
Commission on Collections		158 10
Legal Expenses		2,179 15
Refunds		393 64
Charitable Aid Fund		511 52
Grant to Jubilee Hospital		2,000 00
Registrar-General, re Asses't Roll		382 00
Queen's Birthday Celebration		1,000 00
Election Petition, C. Williams		250 00
Expenses Local Improvement By-Law		332 25
Sec. 80 B, Fairfield		9,303 47
Miscellaneous not detailed		1,925 14
		$28,926 01

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, application will be made for an act to revise, consolidate and amend the City of Victoria Official Map Act, 1880, the City of Victoria Official Map Amendment Act, 1881, the City of Victoria Official Map Act, 1883, the City of Victoria Official Map Act Amendment Act, 1888, and the City of Victoria Official Map Amendment Act, 1889, and to extend the provisions of the Act so dealt with to the limits of the city as they now exist, conferring upon the city engineer the power to define and settle street, block and lot lines and boundaries in that portion of section 31, Esquimalt District, known as Victoria West, and making it compulsory that all plans and subdivisions of land within the city limits be approved by the city council prior to their acceptance and registration by the Registrar-General of titles, and a copy of each plan so submitted for approval be filed with the city surveyor of Victoria.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1893. jan6

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for the passage of an Act incorporating a Company to construct, maintain and operate a motor line of railway from the City of Victoria in a northerly direction through Mount Tolmie Park to Cordova Bay, and to confer upon such Company all powers, rights and privileges usual and necessary for such purposes.

Dated January 3rd, A. D., 1893.
BELYEA & GREGORY.
jan5-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

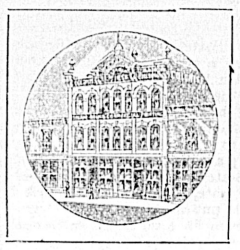
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between Low Wing Yuen, Low Ho Yuen and Low Wy Yuen, carrying on business under the name of Ting Lee & Bros., as vegetable gardeners, has been dissolved this day.

The store business at 53 Fisguard street, Victoria, will in future be carried on by Low Wing Yuen and Low Ho Yuen under the old firm name of Ting Lee & Bro. The vegetable garden and the business in connection therewith will be carried on by Low Wy Yuen and Ah Kong, under the firm name of Ting Lee.

Dated at Victoria this 13th January, 1893.

LOW HO YUEN.
LOW WY YUEN.
LOW WING YUEN
AH KONG.
ja14-1m



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All descriptions of Colored Labels furnished at shortest notice. Our facilities for executing orders in this line are unequalled on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

1892.		
Amount of bonds sold	$ 182,000 00	
Premium on above bonds having realized 104 net	7,280 00	
		189,280 00
Accrued interest at 5% on above		196 24
Difference between sales of substituted 50 year 4½% bonds of 1892, at 98¼ net, and advance of $85,000 on security of Market site and Market building 50 year 4% bonds of 1890		7,240 26
		$196,716 50

Payments made under authority of sub-sec. A, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	$154,141 41
Payments made under authority of sub-sec. B, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	6,682 04
Payments made under authority of sub.sec. C, sec 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	27,001 90
Payments made under authority of sub-sec. D, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	2,509 20
Interest on advances made before bonds were floated, sub-sec. E, sec. 2	3,014 25
Balance on hand	3,367 70
	$196,716

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Street Loan By-Law, 1892.

Amount of Bonds sold	$25,000 00	
Accrued Interest	179 58	
	$25,179 58	
Discount on Bonds		$ 500 00
Expenditure on streets, bridges, sidewalks, to Dec. 31, 1892		12,456 81
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1892		12,222 77
		$ 25,179 58

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890.

Jan. 1, 1892—		
Balance on hand	$114,793 04	
Accrued interest on above	1,949 40	
Pipe sold	135 85	
	$116,878 29	
Expenditure on sewerage work from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892		$ 96,595 88
do. do. do. charged t		
Alex. McBean		1,477 95
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1892		18,804 46
		$116,878 29

E. E.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Crematory By-Law, 1890.

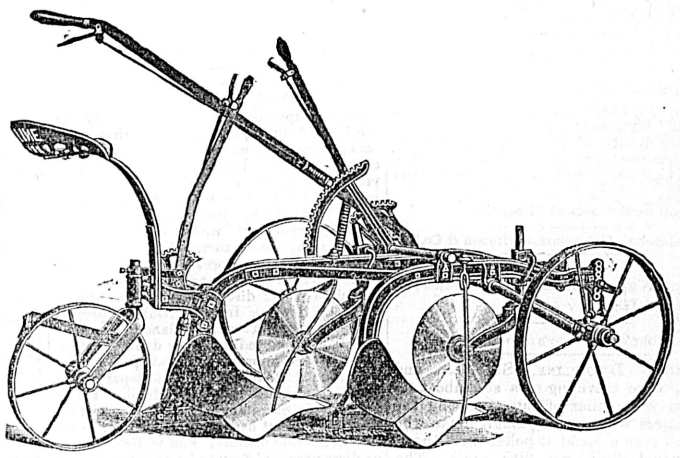
January 1, Balance this date	$ 9,800 00	
Accrued Interest	610 40	
	$ 10,410 40	
Dec. 31, 1892, Balance on hand this date		$ 10,410 40
		$ 10,410 40

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria. B.C.,
January 6, 1893.
CHAS KENT, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., Of Hartford, Conn.
ESTABLISHED - - 1854.
Cash Capital, - $2,000,000.
CANADA BRANCH: Head Office, 114 St. James St. MONTREAL.
GERALD E. HART, - - - - - - - - General Manager.
A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned or its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.
J. J. AUSTIN, H. M. YATES, } Victoria Agents, 63 Government St.
su29

E. G. PRIOR & CO.
(LIMITED LIABILITY.)



Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.
VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER. - KAMLOOPS.
mr1

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
Nos. 64 and 66 Store Street, Victoria.
ta30

French Syndicate Co., Northfield.

Creditors of the above concern are requested to render verified accounts to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, 1893, when the first dividend will be distributed.

M. STROUSS,
Trustee, 65 Wharf Street.
Victoria, January 5, 1893. ja6 f-su-w

OLD DR. GORDON'S PEARLS OF HEALTH.

NEVER fail in curing all suppressions and irregularities, and make women regular. Perfectly safe. Used monthly.

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We carry a large stock of the best goods, imported direct from our house in Japan, which we are able to offer at very low prices. oc11

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Teutonia Saloon, 112 Government street Victoria, B. C., to Diedrich Stegmann, of this city.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1893.
fe2 G. J. McCRALEY.

BARRELS.
A number of empty Barrels, formerly containing varnish are for sale at "The Colonist" office. se11

"SPOKANE AND GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY" (FOREIGN).

REGISTERED THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

Certificate of Registration.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Spokane and Great Northern Mining Company" (Foreign) under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are:—To acquire by purchase, development, lease, discovery, location and otherwise, mines and mining interests and mining property of every and any desirable character throughout Washington, Idaho, Montana, and elsewhere in the United States of America, also in the Province of British Columbia, but particularly in such localities as may be rendered tributary to the City of Spokane; also to engage in the general business of buying, selling, bonding, stocking, mortgaging, exploring, equipping and operating mines, constructing, operating, leasing, buying and selling mills, concentrators and other mining, milling and ore working and transportation machinery, equipment, adjuncts and appliances; also to buy, sell, ship, and generally deal in ores and other mine products; also to trade in the stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities of other mining and ore-working companies and corporations; also to acquire, improve, mortgage, sell, and generally deal in lands necessary or advantageous to said corporation.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is five million dollars, divided into five million shares of the par value of one dollar per share.

The term of the existence of the said Company is fifty years.

The place of business of the said Company is located at 104 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 2nd day of February, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

[L.S.] C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
fe10-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors in and upon the premises known as the Turner Block, situate on the northwest corner of Douglas and View streets, in the City of Victoria.

FORBES G. VERNON.
Dated at Victoria this 4th day of February, 1893. fe5 30t

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the license held by the late R. H. Ward, to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Albion Hotel, Herald street, Victoria, to Charles Thomas Russell of this city. Dated this 6th day of February, A. D., 1893. W. Monteith, Official Administrator. fe7-td

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day made application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for the City of Victoria, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, situated on the corner of Work and Bridge streets, in the City of Victoria, under the provisions of Section 229, Municipal Act 1892.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1893
ALEXANDER CAMERON,
fe5 1mo Applicant.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1893.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, Feb. 12, 1893.

Sun rises .....7.18 a.m. | Sun sets .....5.31 p. m.
Moon rises 6.[illegible] a.m. 13th.

Day of the year, 43[illegible].

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. *slower* than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 11, 1893.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m.	37°	Mean 39°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m.	37°		
9 a. m.	38°	Highest 42°	5 a.m.—Calm.
1 p. m.	42°		1 p.m.—Calm.
5 p. m.	40°	Lowest 36°	9 p.m.—20 S.W.
9 p. m.	41°		Rain—.53

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—J E Phillips, L Cousen, Misses Davoys, C H Decker, W E Holmes, Geo Wilby, Mrs Waller, F J Claxton, H Croft, M P P, J Rogers, W E Baker, D Ercole, J S Ellis, J M Hollinsworth, S Down, Ernest Hunter, C McDougall, G Follie, C W Rees, F Davey, Miss Huxtable, W H Huxtable, A G Day, W Law, D Selin, R L Cawston, J Bray, Miss Gibson, Geo Rankin, A Sclater, W L Clark, David Reith, J C Hutchinson and wife, E Sears, W G Garson, J E Church, W Challoner, P W Dempster, H Waller, J E Grant, A Henderson, E C Baker, P W King, W P Baker, A Craddock, T T Troughton, Wesley Down, Jacob Empy.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—Percy Dickinson, J Q Barlow J T Gweedinger and mother, A Cohen, A Sinclaire, E M Jewell, J H Carstins, Thos Delaney, F W Gatter, E J Kennedy, Geo Nelson, A S McCoy, H Higgins, Mrs Pritchard, C May, R E Moody, C R Clark, E Johnson, J Bedier, A McDonald, E Anderson, Wm Warner, J Eckersly, A J Clodd, C Webster, J H Gardner, J H Mills, Jno T Myers, Ralph Lemon, J L O'Rielly, Judge M'Sachs, Miss B Harrington.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—Cowan & W, Canada Paint Co, Dominion Cartridge Co, Fred White, Hudson Bay Co, Johns Bros, J E Crane & Co, John White, Langley & Co, Nicholls & R, E Bell, B C C Co, Ames Holden & Co, B C Pottery Co, Brackman & Ker, S Leiser, Stemler & Earle, Vancouver Iron Works, Wilson Bros, Dominion Express Co.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—Geo Morrison, Victoria B, J R Bower, S Leiser, Wilson Bros, D R Ross & Co, J H Todd & Son, Thos Earle, Nanaimo Electric Light Works, N E T & L Co, Estate Geo Morrison.

BIRTHS.

LOCKHART—In this city on February 10th, the wife of C. B. Lockhart, of a son

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carpenter tools at Cheapside. *

Xmas gifts in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

A fine variety of china goods suitable for Xmas presents now on view and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside. *

Meiklejohn's Grammars at Hibben & Co.'s.

Special Sale

At THE WHITE HOUSE. Furs—Ladies and Childrens' Jackets.

Meiklejohn's Grammar's at Hibben & Co.'s.

STRICT DISCIPLINE.—Sheridan and Grant were traveling on a steamboat together, with other officers. Among the passengers was a young Englishman who used to take a hand at poker with them. The usual limit was fifty cents. The Englishman one day wanted to go out and get a cigar, and asked General Sheridan to play his hand while he was gone. It was four jacks pat. The Englishman, when he returned, asked General Sheridan how it had panned out. "Oh, the general bet me fifty cents," said Sheridan, "and I called him and he won the pot." The Englishman looked in amazement. "Well," he said, "I have heard of military discipline, but I never heard of it going that far."

A SOCIETY GRIEVANCE.—English society is raising a national lament because men no longer dance. Hostesses have for a long time been at their wits' end to secure partners for young women at balls and dancing parties. Now the situation is worse than ever, and remedies are being eagerly sought. The suggestion is publicly discussed that a dancing agency be established similar to such institutions in Paris and Berlin. Hired guests, armed with guarantees of fitness and respectability, would appear at the proper hour, warranted to dance every number on the card and not give more than three dances to one young woman. Some such plan seems to be the only hope of saving the art of dancing in England.

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION.—In copse-shooting in England, it is quite as desirable to know who and where the sportsmen are, as to ascertain the whereabouts of the game. "Who is that on my left?" inquired one sportsman of a game-keeper, one day, when the hunting season was at its height. "That must be Lord Jay," said the keeper, after a moment's reflection. "Go and tell him where I am," said the other, whose former experiences told him that caution was desirable. "I'd rather not," said the keeper; "Lord Jay halways fires when 'e sees hanything move!"

BILIOUSNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and find it the best remedy for this complaint. I used several other remedies but they all failed to do me any good. However, it required only two bottles of B. B. B. to cure me completely, and I can recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
WM. ROBINSON, Wallaceburg.

Each and every purchaser of goods value of 25c has a chance in the Saturday night's drawing at Morris', tobacconist. *

GENTLEMEN, — Guaranteed Sheffield razor, and shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Government street.

FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

SIRS,—We use Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for colds and sore throat and it is excellent. My sister had asthma since childhood, but on trying Yellow Oil for it she soon was cured.

MISS LIZZIE CHAPELLE, Baldwin, Ont.

Parties subscribing with T. N. Hibben & Co. for Harper's Magazine, paying one year's subscription in advance, will, on payment of one dollar additional, receive a copy of "Chicago and the World's Fair," published by Harper & Bros, at $3.

HAWAIIAN COMPLICATIONS.

Objections to the Retention of United States Marines on the Island.

The Delegates Have An Audience With Secretary of State Foster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Hawaiian Commissioners followed up the advantage gained by their official recognition to-day by the President, which gives them a diplomatic standing, by calling in their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the State department this afternoon. Their conference with him commenced about 4 o'clock, and lasted an hour and a half. The President in accentuating his cordial reception of the Commissioners this afternoon, had intimated to them that the negotions which formed the subject of their mission would be conducted by the Secretary of State. The commissioners accordingly repaired to the State Department at the close of the ordinary routine day's business, and laid before Secretary Foster in detail the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made as to arriving at a harmonious view of the exigencies of the new situation, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the conference was adjourned till Monday.

The commissioners are meeting in detail the objections urged against the annexation of the islands. Speaking on behalf of his fellow commissioners, Mr. Thurston, in regard to the obstacle of the Coolie faction to-day, said: "Every legislature, with the exception of that of 1887, has contained a majority of native members. The natives themselves are responsible for the introduction of the Coolies of China into the island, and they have resisted every effort that has been made by the reform party to restrict the immigration of that class. They have no one to blame for the presence of the Coolies in Hawaii except themselves."

On the matter of leprosy he had also this to say: "If it were not for the constant struggles thus maintained by the whites, the present segregation laws which compel those afflicted with that loathsome disease to be transported to the leper settlement would speedily be repealed by the native members of the legislature. Since the appearance of the first authenticated case there have been probably 500 cases of leprosy on the Islands. At present there are 110 of these unfortunates in the leper settlement. Of these the percentage of whites is almost infinitesimally small. The percentages of cases among the whites," he said, "has not exceeded the deaths from diphtheria in an average American village."

With regard to the story that Liliorkalani was willing to abdicate and withdraw all claims upon payment of indemnity by the United States, it may be said that while this government, in the event of assuming charge of the Islands, will doubtless provide for her and the young princess by an annuity or otherwise, there will be no provision made for indemnifying her for any crown property of which she may be dispossessed by annexation. All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, which lasted nearly an hour. The principal topic discussed was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands.

It is not believed that any definite action will be taken approving or disapproving the action until the day before the departure of the next steamer for the islands, 14th of February. Secretary Foster intimated that the Government had plenty of time to act in a deliberate manner, and while approval or disapproval of Stevens' action was necessary, it was not inclined to view a possibility of reaching him otherwise than by mail communication, as immediate action in the premises is not deemed necessary.

There were no developments in the Hawaiian matter of importance. To-night the commissioners are hopeful, if not confident, that to-morrow will see a practical if not a formal conclusion of their labors. This afternoon, after office hours, Secretary Foster held a conference with the commissioners at the State department. The commissioners were informed that arrangements had been made for their reception to-morrow, probably at noon. This announcement, of course, gave them great pleasure, as it marked a determination of the administration to recognize them officially and enter on formal negotiations regarding the object of their mission.

That there is practical uniformity in the suggestions is shown by the statement of one of the Hawaiians this evening. He hoped to get through with the business to-morrow. The probabilities upon this latter point, however, are too sanguine, for it is not considered likely that any determination will be reached by this Government until the representatives of the deposed Queen shall have presented their side of the case. This, of course, cannot be done before the latter part of the week.

The interview with Paul Neumann, the Queen's commissioner to the United States, as published, in the opinion of one of the representatives of the Provisional Government, disposes of the sentimental side of the question of which opponents to annexation made so much. According to Neumann, he bears an agreement prepared in triplicate, by which the Queen proposes to sell the islands to the United States. The delegates propose to give them this country, and the end aimed at is the same. The natives will be in exactly the same position whichever proposition is accepted.

Mr. Castle, one of the commissioners, speaking of the annexation of the Gilbert islands by England, said: "Great Britain made no attempt to get possession of the Gilbert islands until after the publication was made that the United States declined to annex territory or establish a protectorate over it. She is now waiting for the United States to act on the application of the Hawaiian Government, and if nothing is done here I have no doubt that Great Britain will take some steps to get control of the islands. Did you ever think, when it was that Great Britain, Germany and Spain entered upon a campaign of seizing every available island in the Pacific? Look back over the history of their recent actions in this direction and you will see they began with the building of a new navy by the United States. Now that your navy is approaching a condition of effectiveness compared with those of European powers, our group is the only important one left."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Saturday Review says in its issue this week that it reaches no importance to suggest that the Hawaiian affair is really a sugar speculation; that if the United States is really anxious to establish a protectorate, the best use to which England could put her treaty rights would be to swap them for a thorough settlement of the endless fisheries difficulty.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—The mere presence of sailors from the Boston, now that peace is restored and business is going on smoothly, is a thorn in the flesh of the natives, likewise the members of the diplomatic corps. There is a clause in the treaty entered into by the United States, Great Britain and France relative to the landing of armed forces by either of the powers. Twice the British minister resident has called upon President Dole in relation to the matter and at both times he was assured that the force would soon go aboard the cruiser. This was more than a week ago. The troops are still here and the following letter on the subject has been received by President Dole:

"BRITISH LEGATION,
HONOLULU, Jan. 30, 1893.

"SIR:—On two occasions, when I had an interview with your excellency, I called your attention to the continued presence on shore of a naval force from the United States ship Boston, and I understood your excellency to say that it would shortly return to that vessel. It has not, however, yet done so. I see in the newspapers that the Hawaiian Provisional Government has a regular force of 103 men and officers, besides three volunteer companies and a large body of police force, I should think more than sufficient to maintain law and order and to protect life and property, and I am therefore constrained to again ask your excellency why this foreign force is not recalled. Your obedient servant,

"JAMES HAY WODEHOUSE,
"H. B. M. Minister Resident."

Minister Wodehouse stated that he had not been honored with a reply, but expected one before the departure of the steamer. His object in asking information of the president was to comply with the custom of his Government laid down in such cases, and to make a comprehensive report to the foreign office. The relations between President Dole and the British minister resident are most coadial.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Hanlan and Gaudaur.

ORILLIA, Feb. 11.—A race between Edward Hanlan and Jacob Gaudaur now seems to be a certainty. To-day Gaudaur posted his forfeit of $500, the understanding being that the referee is to toss for choice of courses at the time of making the second deposit. This is Hanlan's own suggestion.

Charged With Manslaughter.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 11.—Jas. Stevens, of Thorold, who accidentally shot and killed John G. Walker, of Merriton, was committed for trial at Welland yesterday on a charge of manslaughter.

Macdonald Memorial.

KINGSTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Kinghorn, canvasser for the Macdonald memorial fund, returned from Port Hope yesterday, where he had been for several weeks. He says the contributions to the fund are very liberal.

Beginning to Retaliate.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The United States treasury agent at Smith Falls, Ont., has been withdrawn and ordered to report at Washington. This is the first serious blow aimed at the privileges enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific railway.

Meredith's Intention.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Mr. Meredith's intentions regarding the Opposition leadership and acceptance of a position on the bench are still a mystery. He refused to talk when interviewed. He said: "I have nothing to say, I am not responsible for what newspapers note. There is no occasion for me to say anything."

Two Taken. One Left.

MINDEN, Feb. 11.—A punt, in which were Mrs. Norman Fetterly, her brother, Jos. Mitchell, and Miss Best, filled and sank in Mill river this evening. Mrs. Fetterly and Mitchell were drowned. Miss Best clung to the floating ice and was saved.

PANAMA MATTERS.

Further Proceedings in the Prosecution of the Swindlers.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Ex-Minister Baihut, Senator Berat, ex-Minister and Deputy Antonin Proust, Deputy Dugue de La Fonconnerie, ex-Deputy Gobron, Charles de Lesseps, M. Marius Fontane, Henry Corin and M. Blondin have been arraigned on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama lottery bonds bill. The indictment sets forth that a note was found among the papers of Charles de Lesseps showing that Baihut asked for 1,000,000 francs for introducing the Panama bill in Chambers. The measure was laid on the table in the Chamber of Deputies on June 11, and the same day Charles de Lesseps issued two cash vouchers, the amount of which Fontane received on the following day. On receiving the money Fontane immediately handed 250,000 francs to Blondin, who took the money to Baihut, and for getting the bill through the Senate he paid Baihut the further sum of 125,000 francs. Baihut at first denied all these facts, but he finally admitted them. He also admitted that he applied 12,000 and 5,000 francs to the purchase of Italian rentes. The indictments conclude by detailing the various charges against Fontane and Charles de Lesseps, who are accused of bribery. Baihut is also accused of having induced Arton and the late Baron Reinach to corrupt senators and deputies.

Papers of all shades of opinion comment on the severity of the sentences in the Panama Canal cases, especially that of Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose genius was the glory of France. Cottu and Charles de Lesseps have decided to appeal from the findings. Should the Court of Cassation reject the appeal of Ferdinand de Lesseps against the decision af the Court of Appeals his name will be stricken from the lists of the Institute and Legion of Honor.

TACOMA TOPICS.

Price of the Light and Water Plant—Prospective Railway Development.

TACOMA, Feb. 11.—The price of the light and water plant offered to the city of Tacoma, has been reduced $50,000, making a total reduction from the first offer of $100,000. The price now is $1,750,000, and the committee sent to Philadelphia to interview C. B. Wright the president, to advise that this amount be placed before the people for consideration. Mr. Wright says he has not denied that he has sold thirty seven and one-half per cent. of the stock of the Tacoma Land Co. to the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., and it is asserted on good and authentic authority that the C. B. & Q. will be built to Tacoma. It is also asserted that Nelson Bennett, now East, has already the contract for 65 miles of the Tacoma end, to be started as soon as the matter is arranged, and it is said he remarked, when leaving the city, that upon his return there would be no idle men in the city who desired work.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 11.—The Dyer resolution making the rhododendron the State flower and calling Washington the Evergreen State, having been called up, Dyer thought sentiment was a good thing and the ladies were full of it, their choice being rhododendron. The resolution was adopted, 26 yeas and 4 nays.

CALL IN SQUARE.—Some young men from Boston applied to an old fisherman up in the country to see if he could get them some bait. He thought he could, and started off. Three hours afterward he appeard with a ten quart pail full of angle worms. The boys were alarmed lest there should not be money enough in the party for such a wealth of bait, but they put on a bold front, and some one asked: "How much do we owe you?" "Well, I don't rightly know," answered the old man; "the ground is kinder solid and the worms is far down, and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em; but I've half a mind to go fishin' myself to-morrow, an' if you'll give me half the bait we'll call it square."

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

The Boy, the Mother and the Stocking.

As a result of our study of the above classical subject we have now in stock three special lines of extra strong wool hose for boys; with 6, 8 and 10 fold knees and 6 fold ankles. Contrary to a reasonable supposition these cost no more than ordinary knit hose.

WM. WILSON & Co., City House.

NOW IS THE TIME.

In this the season of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other throat and lung complaints, it is well to be provided with a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which effectually cures all such diseases, and that very promptly and pleasantly. Price 25 and 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Choice Wines.

A special shipment of very superior wines arrived by the Chili, amongst them being a selection of fine Burgundies from Messrs. Poulet Pere et Fils—Beaune Cote d'or, France—whose wines have a very high reputation in Europe. Turner, Beeton & Co., agents. dec2-tf

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES —Of Lime and Soda.—

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office. oc19

If you have cold take Cubb's Cough Cure—save ourself from La Grippe. Sold in Victoria by the following respectable druggists Geo. Morison, Thomas Shotbolt, Dean & Cryderman.

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Capital (paid up), $250,000, - Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja20

THE WESTSIDE

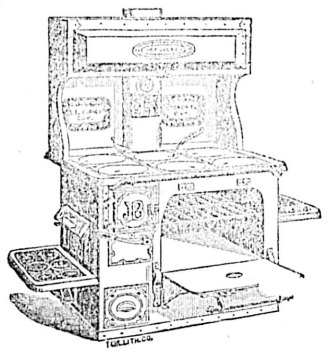
Is not selling every article at or under cost. For instance, our Standard, Warranted and Guaranteed Kid Gloves are as usual sold at one dollar and twenty cents. We are selling (as hundreds of buyers well know) Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters and Jerseys at one-half their regular price. This, however, is for the especial purpose of making a complete clearance before the arrival of our new stock expected next month. Underwear, Knit Goods, and all kinds of Winter Woolens we have marked at prices interesting to intending purchasers. Dress Goods in double widths reduced from seventy-five cents to forty cents per yard; fine, all wool Tweeds, fifty-four inches wide, from one dollar and twenty-five to ninety cents, and lots of other goods reduced in a like proportion. We invite inspection, and trust that you will examine carefully whether prices and values are not all that we claim them to be.

Thankful for the generous patronage so freely given us in the past,

We are, yours truly,

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

GEO. POWELL & CO.



"CHEAPSIDE,"

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gurney's Celebrated Stoves and Ranges

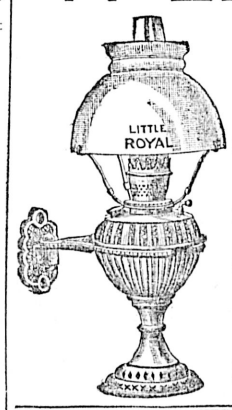
John Bull Steel Range a Specialty.

—ALSO—

Importers and Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Hardware.

CHEAPSIDE, - 127 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

WEILER BROS.



COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Large stock of Grey, Blue and White Enamelled Iron Ware (the best kitchen ware made).

Little Royal hand and Table Lamps, the neatest and most useful little lamps made.

Carpets, Curtains, Blankets, Comforters in great variety.

Your inspection invited.

Showrooms: 51 to 55 Fort St.

— TRY —

PORTLAND ROLLER FLOUR

WHITEST, SWEETEST AND BEST.

Manufactured by Portland Flouring Mills Company.

ja18

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

au12-tu-th-su-d&w

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, Feb. 11

AT 11 A. M.

—We will sell by—

AUCTION

At Our Salerooms as above, Bedroom, Parlor and Kitchen

FURNITURE

Including 2 bed sets, 3 bedsteads, box mattresses, cane seated chairs, rocking chairs, tapestry and Brussels carpets, bed lounge, carpet lounge, parlor set of 6 pieces, to be sold together or separate; kitchen tables and chairs, cook and heating stoves, occasional tables and a large number of other household requisites; also

20 FUR BOAS,
25 BOXES OF CIGARS,

And on account of whom it may concern.

100 Boxes of Evaporated Apples

In lots to suit purchasers. Apples to be sold at 12 o'clock sharp.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
dec18 Auctioneers

FAMINE AMONG THE POOR

Horses and Cattle is likely to exist unless this weather changes or the supply of feed is kept up, and as the Fraser is frozen the supply is now limited. However,

IMMEDIATE : RELIEF

May be obtained by calling at the Pioneer Produce Store at the Market, where buyers are

W-A-N-T-E-D

Every day and every hour of the day, for the immense stock of feed we acquired the day before the storm came.

OUR : BREAD

And almost all other necessary articles of food are dear in times of famine, so are

HAY, OATS, WHEAT, ETC.,

In times of frost and snow, and those who have Horses, Cattle and Chickens to feed just now, want to know where they can get feed at

CHEAP : RATES.

Call and see us. We have an immense stock and are selling at the old prices.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.
Produce Brokers. de7

CUTHBERT

Is still selling the best British Columbia (Not San Juan)

HAY

AT HIS OLD PRICES, FOR CASH.

SUPPORT HIM.

He never sent you a bale you had to send back.

Lumber and Logging Camps, Livery Stables, Contractors, Dairy Men and Chicken Ranches, Feed Stores and Grocers supplied with oats, wheat, barley, chop feed, onions, potatoes, etc., in 1 or 1,000 ton lots.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja5 Produce Brokers, City Market.

BRANDY.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CIE.

COGNAC, FRANCE.

Proprietors of 122 Distilleries, and Largest Shippers of Bulk for Ten Years.
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MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at moderate rates of interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS for a TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO—

The North British Canadian Investment Co., Ltd.
ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Agent,
se27 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B C R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p. m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja28-tf C. DUBOIS MASON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Cariboo, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oc15

L. O. L., NO. 1610—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
ap12 JOHN WALLACE, Sec.

"SONS OF ERIN" MEET SECOND WEDnesday in each month at 8 p. m. in Pioneer Hall, Broad street. Richard Ackland, Honorary Secretary ja12

British Columbia Southern Railway Co.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at 45 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., on

Monday, the 20th February next,

at 3 p. m.

F. B. PEMBERTON,
ja20-1mo Secretary.